THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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General Even.
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St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press--Globe
London Evening
The Sun--Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times--Whiteh.
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Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
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Blackburn
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and with Representations of a Malacca Fishing-Boat;
a Nutmeg surrounded with the Mace, &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Meteorological Table for June, 1806. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	6 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1806.
May	°	°	°		
27	55	68	59	30,00	cloudy
28	59	74	58	,03	fair
29	60	69	54	29,97	cloudy
30	54	63	48	,80	fair
31	49	56	51	,85	cloudy
Ju. 1	53	61	55	,96	cloudy
2	56	65	55	30,13	fair
3	57	67	55	,10	fair
4	55	60	56	29,70	rain
5	55	69	57	,65	cloudy
6	59	65	56	,85	cloudy
7	55	70	58	30,12	fair
8	61	73	62	,15	fair
9	64	76	67	,19	fair
10	72	81	70	,12	fair
11	70	74	56	,28	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	6 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1806.
June	°	°	°		
12	60	69	58	30,30	fair
13	61	73	61	,27	fair
14	64	77	59	,17	fair
15	63	76	61	,25	fair
16	63	75	56	,15	fair
17	55	69	55	,12	fair
18	54	65	52	,22	fair
19	55	68	58	,37	fair
20	58	79	56	,36	fair
21	54	69	56	,13	fair
22	59	66	50	29,90	fair
23	59	59	49	30,02	fair
24	50	64	56	,08	fair
25	60	66	57	29,99	fair
26	56	58	60	,80	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 14, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	82	4	45	2	32	11	32	1	43	10
Surrey	90	4	40	0	32	0	31	0	45	6
Hertford	75	8	41	0	34	4	27	4	37	0
Bedford	73	10	00	0	33	6	27	7	39	6
Huntingd.	76	7	00	0	32	8	26	8	36	0
Northam.	78	0	52	3	31	4	24	9	41	10
Rutland	82	0	00	0	36	0	28	0	42	0
Leiceſter	84	6	46	11	34	8	27	5	37	7
Nottingh.	87	0	50	4	39	6	27	10	44	6
Derby	89	0	00	0	48	0	29	8	48	0
Stafford	94	9	00	0	42	9	28	4	48	4
Salop	94	3	65	8	49	4	30	3	00	0
Hereford	94	1	51	2	38	8	28	3	40	10
Worceſt.	89	9	44	4	37	2	31	11	47	5
Warwick	92	10	00	0	37	0	31	10	51	5
Wilts	76	4	00	0	30	6	30	10	53	0
Berks	87	9	00	0	36	9	31	2	41	11
Oxford	83	3	00	0	31	11	29	3	41	11
Bucks	74	10	00	0	32	7	30	9	45	10
Brecon	94	4	60	9	46	4	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	99	2	00	0	40	0	26	9	00	0
Radnor	94	9	00	0	40	2	28	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

84	8	48	11	37	3	28	3	42	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	84	4	34	0	33	9	34	6	39	0
Kent	88	3	38	0	33	0	36	6	35	0
Suſſex	84	0	00	0	00	0	38	8	43	0
Suffolk	80	0	00	0	31	9	32	0	35	0
Cambrid.	78	10	00	0	30	4	22	6	37	2
Norfolk	79	6	41	0	28	6	26	10	34	9
Lincoln	82	4	54	6	24	5	23	3	39	5
York	76	4	53	4	29	10	24	8	42	6
Durham	76	8	00	0	00	0	27	6	00	0
Northum.	76	3	48	0	32	8	27	11	33	4
Cumberl.	74	6	53	9	44	1	30	10	00	0
Weſtmor.	86	4	62	8	50	6	31	2	00	0
Lancaſter	80	5	00	0	42	6	30	2	46	1
Cheſter	80	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Flint	92	7	00	0	49	9	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	89	4	00	0	49	11	26	5	00	0
Angleſea	70	0	00	0	36	0	21	0	00	0
Carnarvon	87	0	00	0	45	0	22	10	00	0
Merioneth.	91	10	00	0	55	0	30	0	00	0
Cardigan	81	8	00	0	00	0	22	0	00	0
Pembroke	75	3	00	0	35	8	20	0	00	6
Carmarth.	98	2	00	0	00	0	20	2	00	0
Glamorg.	86	0	00	0	42	8	25	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	85	6	00	0	36	10	30	8	49	1
Somerſet	86	11	00	0	33	10	29	2	45	0
Monmo.	102	8	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	84	3	00	0	29	0	24	4	00	0
Cornwall	88	7	00	0	36	4	26	2	00	0
Dorſet	81	7	00	0	30	0	33	10	00	0
Hants	80	11	00	0	29	0	32	0	48	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	85	7	43	10	32	6	28	10	36	11
2	79	8	43	11	31	7	28	10	35	8
3	79	6	41	1	29	0	26	10	34	9
4	78	10	54	6	34	8	28	10	39	9
5	76	5	48	0	32	8	27	9	33	4
6	78	5	50	0	45	4	30	11	42	3

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
7	80	6	48	11	43	6	30	2	46	1
8	87	11	48	11	48	0	25	3	42	3
9	83	0	48	11	39	2	21	6	42	3
10	89	10	48	11	35	10	29	10	47	0
11	86	3	48	11	34	6	25	4	42	3
12	81	3	48	11	29	9	23	2	43	6

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1806.

Mr. URBAN, *Philadelphia, April* 20.

THOUGH I have relinquished practice and its emoluments, without any intention of resuming it during my stay in the United States; yet my favourite study is too pleasing to be wholly abandoned, nor can I willingly suffer any discovery or improvement in the healing art to escape my notice.

The Pestilential Fever, that terrible scourge of this and other maritime cities of the United States, did not appear in Philadelphia, since my arrival, till last Autumn, when this family with many others retired into the country. Though the fatality was less than in former seasons, yet many were carried off about the fourth day from the attack, and were hurried to their graves on the same day, or at farthest the next morning; a regard to the safety of the family is urged as an apology for this precipitancy, but is founded in error.

In the beginning the disease was traced, from communication with a West India ship in a sickly state near the Lazaretto, to the Southern suburbs near the river; and the health-laws being too lax and imperfectly executed, the contagion spread from house to house in that neighbourhood, but remained local, without extending to the City, till imprudent communication with the sick quarter conveyed it to distant streets. The sick were now by the Board of Health conveyed to the Fever Hospital, about half a mile from the City. But to avoid this, many concealed their illness till death overtook them. Nor have I heard of any other approved means of prevention being used. It was with regret I found the Medical Faculty as much divided as ever respecting the origin and nature of the disease, and no less so as to the treatment.

This induced me, during my stay at Germantown, to draw up a few observations, which, at the request of some of the professors whose talents and erudition I greatly respect, was published in this country, and which you were also so kind as to insert in your Magazine for January, p. 89. Hearing with concern of the hasty funerals, I added cautions on that subject (see Feb. Mag. p. 107.)

In a land of liberty and equality the Board of Health officers find no small difficulty in executing coercive laws; otherwise I am confident that, by strict attention to the means proposed, the contagion might be shut out, or wholly suppressed on its first appearance.

But unfortunately a large portion of the Medical Faculty pronounce it inbred in the City and not contagious, in which they are supported by the great body of Merchants, who deprecate the idea of contagion being ever imported by their numerous vessels, though they visit the most sickly ports, where interest prompts. The non-contagionists of course deride health-laws and quarantines as troublesome and useless.

I am glad to find, however, the most discreet members of the College maintain a very different opinion; and that the Board of Health in their last report unequivocally declare it of foreign origin, imported in vessels, and propagated often by contagion. The College of Physicians have lately published sundry facts which confirm the opinion which I have ever entertained concerning it.

Admitting it to be correct, surely it behoves Great Britain to be on her guard, and attentive to the strictest rules of quarantine. For want of this, the pestilence, according to the Faculty at Madrid, was brought in an American ship to Cadiz, which spread the disease to Malaga, Gibraltar, and through several provinces in Spain, and even into Italy. Since which the Continental ports are every where using every precaution against its re-admission. But enough.

Yours, &c. A. FOTHERGILL,

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

THOUGH it may not be in every one's power to do much good, yet unfortunate indeed must be the individual within whose ability it does not, at one time or another, fall to be the instrument of preventing evil. The humble hope of becoming such an instrument, Sir, is my sole motive for desiring to occupy a small space in your next, on a subject seemingly to me of no common moment.

In several of your successive Numbers a kind of controversy some time since appeared, on the benefit, and the danger, of the application of Cold Water in cases of the Gout; in the course of which, instances were brought forward, in proof of the sudden and fatal effects of an experiment strenuously recommended by a Medical Practitioner.

Under the peculiar agony of this excruciating disease, and the influence of that extreme irritability which it is known to excite, that the sufferer should sometimes be seduced, by the promise of immediate relief, to have recourse to a remedy so constantly at hand, is a matter, perhaps, of much less wonder, than that his philosophy, or his resolution, should bear him out in its rejection, especially under the recommendation of medical skill, and the sanction, as has been asserted, of successful trial.

Whether any constitution, labouring under the strong action of gouty humours, has suffered to sustain the shock of a sudden repulsion from the extremities without receiving a dangerous, if not a deadly blow in the more immediate seats of life, the stomach or the head, is as yet by no means sufficiently or satisfactorily attested. That the contrary event has happened, and that the immersion of the gouty limb in cold water actually has produced the most fatal effects; to those other unhappy proofs already alluded to, I venture to add the names of two persons of consideration and respectability, who have lately fallen martyrs to this novel and dangerous heresy in Medicine: Mrs. Walter, the sister of a worthy gentleman of that name in Hampshire, and Sir Michael Le Fleming, late representative in Parliament for Westmoreland. Of these, the Lady was advised to the application of cold water, to disperse the gouty matter from her feet; whilst the Gentleman was induced to plunge his arm and elbow into the same fluid, to dislodge it from those parts. In the first case, the enemy, driven from his less dangerous quarters, flew to the viscera and the stomach; in the latter, probably, to the head; as the unfortunate Baronet, after a remission of two or three hours from his former pain, sunk down, and almost instantaneously expired, whilst engaged in a conversation with Lord Howick at the Admiralty (see p. 486.)

I confess, Sir, that I am unpermitted by the friends or families of either of the above unhappy victims to ill-advised experiment, to bring them before the publick as instances of the peril of this practice; but I feel *compelled* to do so as a warning due to my fellow-creatures similarly afflicted: at the same time that I am encouraged to it by the consideration that, if I am chargeable with any mis-statement, or wrong assertion, respecting these recent facts, the same channel through which this information is transmitted to the world, is, with your permission, Mr. Urban, open also to its refutation.

Yours, &c. G.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 14.

HAD not a *Shenstoniana* (p. 399) corrected the false insinuation in respect to the modest and worthy Shenstone, I certainly should have done it. Why should the memory of such a man be any way traduced? Even had it been a fact that he was so far embarrassed, it ought to have drawn forth the tear of pity, instead of the contemptuous sneer. Every virtuous person, who knew Mr. Shenstone, will allow that he lived universally beloved, and died universally lamented; and I assure you, Mr. Urban, I have seldom met with any of his acquaintance (and many I have conversed with in the shades of his favourite Leasowes,) but have dropt the tear of sympathy, at the bare mention of his wonted benevolence and friendship.

Mr. Horne, (not Holme, as in p. 399,) who built the present mansion, likewise much improved the place, by purchasing some adjoining farms, which rather encroached on parts of the Leasowes; by which he was enabled to make plantations, thereby adding much to the beauty of several parts before too circumscribed.

The

The following lines were written at the Leasowes, soon after the above improvements were made.

Blest spot! where lavish Nature kindly pours
Her ever-varying, ever-pleasing stores;
Where hill and dale, and murm'ring rill unite,
To sooth the ear, and charm th' astonish'd sight.
What heighten'd rapture o'er your shades was spread
When Shenstone's taste, by sense and genius led,
In simple elegance fair Nature dress'd,
And deck'd (not hid her charms) in Fancy's vest!
See where, obedient to his powerful call,
Down craggy steps the gushing waters fall,
Or murm'ring thro' the cool sequester'd grove,
Teach the sooth'd heart to meditate on love.
On the steep hill, the valley's bound and pride,
A stately wood hides all the sloping side;
Save only here and there an opening gay
Thro' the thick gloom admits the cheerful day,
Brings all the beauties of the vale to light,
While distant hills and fertile vales unite,
With towns, and spires, and varied shades of green,
To form one beauteous, grand, enrapt'ring scene.
But, tho' pure Nature's child, the Muse's pride,
Fortune's fair gifts to Shenstone were denied;
By Death's untimely stroke oblig'd to prove
The bitter pangs of unrewarded love:
Hence no fair dwelling grac'd this beauteous plain,
Tun'd was his Lyre with only plaintive strain.
Now opulence and polish'd taste unite,
Now a gay mansion teems with new delight,
Now souls congenial to th' enchanting place,
Enjoy at once, and heighten ev'ry grace.
Hence, will succeeding ages scarcely know
To whom their brightest charms the Leasowes owe;
While ever flows along the tide of Fame,
With blended honours, Horne's and Shenstone's name.

Yours, &c. Arcadio.

Mr. Urban, *Barnard's Inn, June* 16.

PERMIT me to inform A Staffordshire Farmer, p. 414, that the Statute 22 and 23 Charles II. enacts that "every person and persons, not having lands and tenements, or some other estate of inheritance, in his own or his wife's right, of the clear yearly value of 100*l. per annum*, or for term of life, or having lease or leases of 99 years, or for any longer term, of the clear yearly value of 150*l.* other than the son and heir apparent of an Esquire, or other person of higher degree, and the owners and keepers of Forests, Parks, Chases, or Warrens, being stocked with Deer or Conies for their necessary use, in respect to the said Forests, Parks, Chases, or Warrens, are declared to be persons not qualified to have, or keep for themselves, or any other persons, any Guns, Greyhounds, Setting Dogs, &c." but are prohibited from having, keeping, or using the same.

In answer to his first question, I acquaint him that a Copyhold Estate is an Estate of Inheritance; and therefore a person possessed of a Freehold and Copyhold Estate, together of the clear yearly value of 100*l. per annum*, constitutes a qualification.

As to his second question, if he is entitled to a Freehold Estate and Lay Impropriator of Corn Tithes, together of the clear yearly value of 100*l. per annum*, it is a compleat qualification. Indeed I was surprized your Correspondent should have any difficulty on this point, considering the great number of Clergy, rectors of parishes in Staffordshire, who claim their qualifications by means of their Tithes.

Yours, &c. A London Attorney.

Mr. Urban, *London Institution, June* 17.

I WAS so much gratified by the defence of Addison and Johnson, against the accusations of a late Essay-writer, that I was sorry to observe one passage in that defence (p. 399,) which I am persuaded, on a review, your Correspondent can hardly approve.

He describes it as a *sophistry of certain teachers* to affirm "that every man has a right to choose his mode of faith and spiritual pastor." Now, sir, however we may consider a conforming to the Church as by law established the best means of promoting our own religious improvement, yet do we not say "let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind?" Does not the State say the same, by upholding the system of toleration? Could, indeed, our ancestors have justified the reformation from Popery, if brought to the test of a strict examination, but by "affirming that every man," and so every church or "congregation of faithful men, possesses a right to chuse their mode of faith and spiritual pastor?"

A Consistent Protestant.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *June* 23.

THE Letter, p. 406, respecting a Statue about to be erected to Mr. Pitt, at Cambridge, has induced me to trouble you with the following thoughts on the subject. I have not yet heard if the Committee has determined on the individual to be employed on this design; but I cannot help being surprized, that your Correspondent should consider it a mark of patriotism to adorn our Universities with the very moderate productions of the British School of Sculpture, when the extent of the subscription has enabled them to seek, among the Artists of the Continent, for a man capable of contributing to the memory of Mr. Pitt. And here let not my Countrymen think I under-rate their talents; I am very far from thinking meanly of them. But, is it to be wondered at, that Italy, the Mother of the Arts, that Country which gave birth to Michael Angelo, and which now boasts of an equal ornament in Canova, far the best of modern Sculptors; I say, is it to be a matter of wonder, or offence, that a Country so favoured should bear away the palm in matters of Taste? Let us be contented with our acknowledged superiority in Philosophical and Moral enquiry; let us pride ourselves in our progressive skill in Manufactures; and, above all, in that knowledge which renders us the envy of all Europe, namely, the Knowledge of our Rights, and the Balance of our Constitution.

I wish, however, not to be understood to depreciate the Study of the Arts in this kingdom, which I have great reason to hope may, at some future period, spread the Science of True Taste more generally among us. The Institution lately established in Pall Mall, so liberally patronized, and so deserving of encouragement, is a proof that the Arts are beginning to receive their due deference in this Country. The example of the distinguished possessor* of one of the first collections in Europe, which he now opens to Artists and Men of Taste in general, it is to be hoped will be followed more frequently. At present, the many fine works of Art in England are, for the most part, either dispersed about at country-seats, where they are absolutely lost to the world, or in private houses in the Metropolis, where the Publick has no access.

With such impediments, is it to be expected that the English should shew an equal portion of Taste with those who have the finest models of Antiquity always before their eyes? But to return to your Correspondent. Does he wish to see his Hero burlesqued in the manner of the Statues in St. Paul's, equally devoid of accuracy of resemblance and the deviations of an Artist of genius? Lord Chatham's Statue at Westminster is undoubtedly chaste, and not without some of the traits of an Orator: but it has never been classed with the productions of Roubiliac. It must be confessed, we have now some young Artists of good promise, especially one* whose sketches shew a very unusual portion of invention and taste; but is it certain that his execution has uniformly kept pace with his excellence in design? I shall intrude no longer on your time than merely to suggest to those persons entrusted with the application of the money subscribed for the above purpose, that, since the liberality of the subscribers has enabled them to set no narrow limits to the expences of this undertaking, neither national prejudice, nor individual patronage, should deter them from putting it into the hands of a man capable of illustrating the memory of William Pitt. I wish to be understood as speaking not of his political merits, but of his eloquence and intellect, which alone would have rendered him an ornament to his Country, and to this University in particular.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

* Marquis of Stafford.

Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster.

Architectural Proceedings.

(*Continued from p.* 422.)

IT might have been thought that the late calamity by fire, attendant on the demolition of the Western turrets of this Chapel, and the preparations then making to stucco, *restore*, and *improve*, the whole exterior of the building†, would have acted as a sufficient warning not to enter on any projects of this kind; yet so it is. A plan is on foot for destroying the beau-

* Mr. Flaxman.

† See vol. LXXIII. pp. 311, 636.

tiful

tiful door-ways and baſements, or dados now remaining to the once open ſcreens (demoliſhed a few years paſt) that filled-in the fifth diviſion on each ſide of the Chapel, under the ſpecious pretext, that the remaining door-ways and baſements form no part of the original deſign of the Chapel; and that, in order to *improve* the interior, ſuch objects may be entirely done away. Whoever carefully conſults theſe fated relicks, will perceive the work is ſtrictly conſonant to the ſurrounding lines; and by examining the ſpandrils to the door ways, will find Henry's ſupporters, the greyhound and the dragon, &c.: nay more, by tracing up the mouldings of the architraves to the diviſions, it may be ſeen there are left the remnants of the open compartments of the ſcreens, farther warranting the originality of the parts now waiting their final extinction. In the internal views of this Chapel by Dart, and contemporary publiſhers, the perfect ſtate of theſe ſcreens are fully expreſſed.

If we are to underſtand that the decorations of religious ſtructures in ſcreens, ſtalls, tombs, monuments, &c. are by the preſent race of the *admirers* of our Antiquities, conceived to be no part of the main intent of the building, and that there is an *abſolute* neceſſity to lay all waſte to the very walls, *to make room* for new-fancied embelliſhments, new monuments, and new pleaſurable acquirements; to give modern ſcience effects in lieu of antient holy impreſſions; then the *queſtion* is at once made clear and obvious; and we may thus anticipate the following

OBSTRUCTIONS.

Henry the Seventh's tomb and ſcreen obſtruct the view of the dados of the Eaſt windows. Stalls obſtruct the view of the ſide aiſles. Braſs gates obſtruct the view of the Chapel from the porch. Henry the Seventh's Chapel and tomb, Edward Confeſſor's Chapel, his ſhrine; tombs of Edward I. Henry III. Queen Eleanor, Queen Philippa, Edward III. Richard II. and his Queen, obſtruct the *clear* view from the Choir of the Abbey Church, *quite* into Henry's Chapel. Various other very antient monuments of great and noble perſonages obſtruct, or take up the room wanted for accumulating heaps of new maſonry and ſculpture, telling out deſirable remuneration. What have obſolete glories to do with living honours, one being but an *empty* ſound, the other *full* of high price, and high renown?

Engliſh Antiquity, where are thy faithful Votaries? J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 18.

I HAVE received great pleaſure and information from the communications of your friend "The Architect," and likewiſe from your occaſional Correſpondent, J. C. to both of whom I think the profeſſional gentlemen, who are lovers of our Antient Architecture, are much indebted for their obſervations upon our antient edifices. I was happy to ſee in your laſt, p. 422, that J. C. has taken notice of the wanton mutilation which has been made on the Eaſt angle of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, which I had obſerved a few days before. I call it a "wanton mutilation," as there certainly was no neceſſity for injuring any part of the Chapel to accommodate the railing; as it would have been eaſier, and would have anſwered the purpoſe equally well, to have cut a part of the ſtone curb to make it fit the angle, and there would ſtill have been enough of the ſtone left for fixing the railing. But why, in the name of wonder, cut either from the Chapel, or the curb, merely to ſave a few inches of the Street, which certainly were of much leſs conſequence than the mutilation and diſfigurement of ſuch a beautiful building as Henry the Seventh's Chapel is univerſally allowed to be? It is cut away for about two feet up, and then ſloping forward till it again meets the angle, ſhewing a face of about five inches broad, cut in a very ſlovenly manner. This was certainly unneceſſary, as the curb ſtone is not more than eight or nine inches high.

I have been informed by a friend a few days ago, that it is propoſed to *Gothiciſe* the front of the new offices lately erected for the Houſe of Lords, and likewiſe to remove the ſtone building and other paltry erections between the Weſt ſide of Weſtminſter-hall and St. Margaret's Street, and to build new courts of Chancery, Exchequer, &c. on the ſite; but ſo far back from the preſent line as to augment the ſtreet conſiderably in that place, and to expoſe the Weſt front of the hall more to view than

than it is at preſent. All theſe new erections to be built of brick, and covered with Parker's Roman Cement, as it is called; the uſe of which for the *reſtoration or patching up* of our ancient buildings, your correſpondent J. C. ſo juſtly reprobates. I confeſs, Mr. Urban, I am much of J. C's. opinion in reſpect to all cements and other ſubſtitutes coloured to *imitate* ſtone, and am extremely ſorry to ſee ſuch ſtuff as the above-mentioned cement (compoſed as I am informed, chiefly of ſtreet ſcrapings and other ſuch rubbiſh) uſed in any of our public buildings, as it has been in the Eaſt front of St. Stephen's chapel and the Speaker's houſe. I ſincerely hope they will never attempt to apply it to the *reſtoration* of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, or the North front of Weſtminſter Hall, which is to undergo a repair, when the other alterations are made. I think it would be better to employ the ſtone which forms the front of the building oppoſite (the Ordnance Office), for the latter purpoſe. I am ſurprized that the able Architect, under whoſe direction the late repairs at the Speaker's have been conducted, could allow ſuch a wretched finiſhing to be erected on the Towers of St. Stephen's Chapel. The upper crockets are by far too ſmall and ſhort-necked, and thoſe on the angles of the pinnacles are likewiſe too ſmall and too much crowded together.

I believe it is in contemplation to remove all the buildings on the North ſide of the Abbey as far as Union Street, ſo as to clear the Abbey, the Chapel, and St. Margaret's Church. If that plan be carried into execution, it will be neceſſary to do ſomething to the exterior of St. Margaret's Church, the whole of which, but particularly the Tower and Weſt front, is a *wretched* imitation of our Antient Architecture, when compared with the adjoining Abbey and Chapel.

A Lover of the Antient Architecture of England.

Mr. Urban, *June* 18.

In the New Baronetage, ſir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunney Park (whoſe deceaſe is noticed in your Magazine p. 383), is ſtated to be third Baronet of the family; to have ſucceeded his father the *ſecond* Baronet, and to have married Jane Parkyns, great grand-daughter of ſir Thomas, the *ſecond* Baronet, who was conſequently his own great niece.

Any of your Correſpondents would oblige me much by informing me whether Peers of Scotland and Ireland (not repreſentatives), are free from arreſt for debt.

Who is Miſs Anne Nelſon? ſee p. 476.

Your Correſpondent, p. 430, is miſtaken in aſſerting that the Lord Bowes was deſcended from the Earl of Kinghorn, or Strathmore. The name of that noble family is Lyon.

P. 476. Your ſtatement of my Lord Kinnaird's marriage is, I believe, incorrect. His Lordſhip is married (not to Lady Cecilia Olivia) but to Lady Olivia Letitia, the *youngeſt* daughter of the late Duke of Leinſter. Lady Cecilia Olivia is unmarried.

The claim to the Engliſh honours of Viſcount Montague, by the Lord Kilmaine, is ſaid to be in contemplation.

A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban, *June* 19.

I SHALL be extremely obliged to any of your Correſpondents who will have the goodneſs to inform me if the *Dixie* Baronetage became extinct at the death of the late Sir Wolſtan *, recorded in p. 93. At the ſame time, any information with regard to the families of the following Baronets will be gladly received. Some of the titles moſt probably have long ſince become extinct.

Bathurſt, of Lechdale, Glouceſterſhire, Dec. 15, 1643.

Wolſtenholme, of London, Jan. 10, 1664.

Jacob, of Bromley, Middleſex, Jan. 11, 1664.

Richards, of Bramley-houſe, Suſſex, Feb. 22, 1683.

Child, of Surat, in the Eaſt Indies, Feb. 4, 1684.

Weſtcombe, Conſul at Cadiz, March 19, 1699.

Mitchell, of Weſt Shore, Scotland, June 19, 1724.

Brown, of Weſtminſter, March 11, 1732.

O'Carrol, Feb. 18, 1742.

A Constant Reader.

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* Anſwer, Yes.—Mr. Willoughby Dixie, ſir Wolſtan's only brother, died unmarried, Oct. 4, 1802, (ſee vol. LXXII. p. 986.) Edit.

Mr.

A Malacca Fishing Boat, p. 409.

A Nutmeg surrounded with the Mace, p. 497.

Tampian Satan, or the Devil's House.

An Expedition againſt the MOLUCCAS, *by the Squadron of* ADMIRAL RAINIER, *in* 1795.

(*Continued from p.* 412.)

SOME time after our arrival the Reſiſtance, of 44 guns, was diſpatched to the Banda Iſles, to ſummon their Governor to ſurrender. Theſe Iſlands are a day's ſail S. E. of Amboyna, and are famed for the produce of the beſt nutmegs. When the ſhip arrived, the Captain ſent an officer on ſhore with the meſſage; but the Governor would not receive him, and the ſhip was fired at by the batteries. In the mean time the Admiral made the neceſſary preparations; and hearing that his propoſals were rejected, he left a ſufficient force for the protection of Amboyna; and embarking the troops, together with ſome volunteers who had entered into our ſervice from the Wirtemburg regiment, he proceeded to attack Banda. We arrived before the reſt. On our approach, many ſignal guns were fired from the advanced batteries, and repeated progreſſively by thoſe on the interior iſlands, till they reached the principal fortreſs, giving notice of our arrival. Here we waited for the Admiral, who joined us the ſame night; and our whole force being aſſembled, conſiſting of five men of war beſides tranſports, we advanced towards the place. The batteries fired at us as we paſſed them, but were too diſtant to take effect, till the Admiral ſent the Orpheus frigate and the Haerlem brig cloſer to the ſhore, who plied them with ſo much vigour that the enemy deſerted their guns; the boats were then hoiſted out, and the troops landed, who, preceded by a party of pioneers to clear the way, marched at midnight through the foreſt, to attack the principal fort; at the ſame time the ſquadron entered the harbour, and anchored before it. Early in the morning the Admiral's Captain was ſent on ſhore to the Governor, with propoſals of ſurrender; who, being informed that a formidable force had penetrated the woods and were preparing to ſtorm the fort, ſurrendered, and we took poſſeſſion without loſs.

When news of the ſurrender was received on board the Suffolk, the Admiral went on ſhore, and was ſaluted by the Fort; the ſquadron alſo manned their yards, and fired 21 guns. The ſucceeding day the Admiral entertained the *ci-devant* Governor on-board his ſhip, who was conveyed in great form in a painted barge fantaſtically ornamented, and accompanied with muſic. The Malay boatmen were decorated with feathers of the beautiful Bird of Paradiſe.

Few of the Banda Iſles are more than two or three miles in diameter; they are all thickly clothed with wood, except where it has been cleared away by the Dutch for their plantations.

They are protected by numerous batteries and inconſiderable forts. The principal place is called Fort Naſſau, which defends the central iſland; it is partly encompaſſed by the town, and a hill riſes beſide it, ſupporting a white caſtle of hexagonal form, ſurrounded by ſix towers, which commands the reſt like a citadel; behind this appears an aſcent covered with a grove of Nutmeg trees, which are carefully preſerved from the depredations of the natives, who are immoderately fond of the huſk which covers the fruit. The Nutmeg is produced from a tree bearing leaves like the orange; the huſk, or exterior covering, is a yellow ſubſtance ſhaped as a pear, in which the nutmeg is incloſed like a walnut. When the fruit becomes ripe, this huſk aſſumes an orange colour, and frequently ſplits, expoſing part of the nut, which is a very deep ſhining brown, its ſurface being greaſy with the oil. This dark exterior is not the nutmeg, but a delicate ſhell which incloſes it, being itſelf partly obſcured by the tapering blades of mace, which, when ripe, are of rich crimſon; ſpringing from one part they ſtrive to embrace the nut in all directions, contraſting beautifully with the dark ſurface underneath; the outer huſk has a ſtrong flavour of the nut, and the leaves, and even the branches, partake of this in a ſmaller degree.

The Clove tree is raiſed principally at Amboyna and its dependencies; and when it ſpontaneouſly made its appearance in any of the neighbouring parts not immediately under the Dutch dominion, they endeavoured to have it rooted up and deſtroyed. This tree has ſome reſemblance to a laurel; the cloves are the flowers, which harden after a time upon the ſtem, and when gathered become brown, at which period they abound in a pungent aromatic oil; but this is expreſſed from them in general before they are ſent to Europe, where the narrow policy of the Dutch always hin-

hindered them from arriving in any conſiderable quantity.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *May* 31.

THE following letter from Mr. Dryden to a lady, whoſe "Poems on ſeveral Occaſions" were publiſhed in 1726 by T. Combes, may be new to many of your readers. M. GREEN.

"Madam, The letter you were pleaſed to direct for me was a great honour; and your Verſes were, I thought, too good to be a woman's; ſome of my friends, to whom I read them, were of the ſame opinion. It is not over-gallant, I muſt confeſs, to ſay this of the Fair Sex; but moſt certain it is, they generally write with more ſoftneſs than ſtrength. On the contrary, you want neither vigour in your thoughts, nor force in your expreſſions, nor harmony in your numbers; and methinks I find much of *Orinda* in your manner, &c. I am, Madam, your moſt humble ſervant and admirer,

JOHN DRYDEN.

The following literary Notice alſo may be worth preſerving:

"To the Nobility and Gentry.

Strand, Oct. 3, 1726.

"So many idle rumours go about the town (equally ſcandalous and malicious, and as ſuch by me deſpiſed) concerning the Miſcellanies which I have publiſhed in four volumes; that I think myſelf once more obliged to invite the curious to ſee the Originals of Mr. Pope's and Mr. Dryden's Letters in the 1ſt and 2d volumes; and the letters of Mr. Norris, Lady Packington, Lady Chudleigh, and the other MSS. relating to the *Wharton Family*, in the 3d and 4th volumes. I likewiſe hereby give notice, that the 5th and 6th volumes are now in the preſs; containing the Epiſtles of Pylades and Corinna; among which will appear ſeveral Originals of Mr. Waller, Sir John Suckling, Mr. Prior, &c. not inſerted in their works hitherto extant. H. CURLL."

"N. B. The four volumes ſell for 10s."

Vindication of ADDISON *and* JOHNSON, *concluded from p.* 399.

AS I join with many Chriſtian writers, in thinking Religion is aſſiſted by having thoſe abuſes which uſurp her hallowed character detected; and as I alſo think no means are more ſucceſsful for this purpoſe than *decorous* ſatire in the hands of a ſincere friend to the ſacred cauſe, I am not anxious to reſcue my admired Author from the charge of permitting fanatics and courtly preachers, thoſe who deform Religion by crude adventitious mixtures, and thoſe who diſguiſe its obligations, or conceal its truths, to be ridiculed in a paper over which his judgment is ſuppoſed to have preſided. And on peril of the anathema of all our *new* Evangeliſts, I confeſs I ſhould have been very ſorry, if he had exerted any dictatorial authority to ſcreen the abuſes of Religion from contempt. They who hold up hypocriſy and extraordinary pretences to divine favour to ridicule, are juſtified by the examples of our firſt Reformers, who thus ſapped the ſtrong holds of the Church at Rome, in the minds of thoſe who wanted diſcrimination to attend to a ſeries of grave argument. They may alſo plead *more* than human authority. The images by which our bleſſed Lord expreſſed his ſevere cenſure of Phariſaical affectation, are not ſo remarkable for their ſolemnity, as for a certain bold and groteſque oppoſition, which borders upon the ludicrous. It is not only the devotees of old times who ſtrain at a gnat and ſwallow a camel. They who diſcover a want of Evangelical preciſion in ſome of the expreſſions uſed by the acknowledged defenders of Chriſtian Faith, and find *ſome of its conſiſtencies* in the Atheiſtical banditti who were leagued to extirpate it, will be ſuſpected of renewing the ſame ſcene of mock faſtidiouſneſs, and real latitudinarianiſm. You will believe me, Mr. Urban, when I ſtrongly proteſt againſt the profane licence with which the enemies of our Religion, whether Deiſts or Voluptuaries, treat things *really* ſacred. This criminal buffoonery is very different from the chaſtized humour I defend.

I muſt obſerve that, conſidering how vehemently Mr. Foſter lays about him with the Herculean club of acrimonious Cenſure, it is a little wonderful he ſhould find that the rattle of Ridicule is more anti-chriſtian.

But the fourth charge is the moſt ſerious, becauſe it involves the moral character of a man we have been accuſtomed to revere: and I find myſelf now called upon to exerciſe an unuſual degree of that charity which our Lord enjoins, to believe it *poſſible* that Mr. F. really was actuated by ſincere, though miſdirected zeal for the glory of God, when he ſuſpected Addiſon *might* not be the ſincere diſciple of that Redeemer, whoſe faith he profeſſed

while

while living, whom he acknowledged in his writings, and clung to at the hour of death. The dazzling charms of an anti-theſis which advanced a new opinion, muſt have over-borne Mr. F.'s judgment, or he could not have ſuppoſed the cauſe of Chriſt was a beggar, and Addiſon its patron, in ſuch a reign as Queen Anne's. No trait of ſelf-importance appears in his celebrated Treatiſe on Chriſtianity; and if his life may be referred to as a comment on his writings, one muſt conclude that he was a ſincere and humble diſciple. Mandeville called him "a parſon in a tye wig;" and though he lived in an age of violent party conteſt, and moved in a conſpicuous ſtation, the exalted character which his friends gave of him *was never contradicted by his enemies*. His memory is unreproached by any moral ſtain beyond a few venial frailties, ſuch as will adhere to the beſt of human beings; and he was even reverenced by thoſe who hated his principles, and oppoſed his deſigns. I confeſs I ſhould have produced the life and writings of Addiſon in triumph to Unbelievers, as a proof of the efficacy of Chriſtian principles, inſtead of doubting whether he was a Chriſtian in his heart.

As to the ſociety he frequented, I have always underſtood that it conſiſted of Wits, but not of Deiſts; of men who felt the truth of Chriſtianity, though they did not at all times faſhion their conduct by its precepts. His moſt intimate friend STEELE, though unhappily diſtinguiſhed as a *bon vivant*, is known to have been a ſincere Believer; and in many of his diurnal eſſays we may trace the compunction of a well-principled mind, often over-borne by ſtrong paſſions. The character of TICKELL, his next familiar aſſociate, was *irreproachable*; that of HUGHES was *exemplary*. YOUNG and Biſhop BERKELEY contributed to the Lucubrations that were publiſhed by this ſplendid Conſtellation of Genius. Young's early firmneſs of religious principle is ſcornfully noticed by Tindal. Surely none of the above-named would have greeted the man they ſo highly eſteemed, *with a perfect ſtorm of ridicule*, becauſe he inſiſted on their obedience to the Maſter, whoſe ſervants they profeſſed themſelves to be; and as Addiſon's correct taſte would have prevented him from treating the awful ſubject in an improper manner; I much doubt whether the moſt thoughtleſs of his myrmidons would have been moved to rebel againſt their dictator, by ſuch a diſcuſſion. I muſt obſerve that Addiſon is repreſented as an abſolute Monarch, and a Vaſſal, among the literary groupe, juſt as it ſuits Mr. F.'s argument.

The charge on Dr. Johnſon is exemplified by two quotations. His vindication, therefore, will coſt your readers but little farther expence of time and patience. In the 47th Rambler, the Author expreſſly treats of Sorrow, as an inactive uſeleſs abſorption of the faculties, ariſing from vain regret of ſome deprivation: thus weakly and unchriſtianly cheriſhing regret, inſtead of meekly ſubmitting to the will of God. This Johnſon diſtinguiſhes from that ſorrow which the Apoſtle calls "Godly," and "not to be repented of;" and he proceeds to enumerate the conſiderations which ought to reſtrain ſuch culpable dejection of ſpirits, and the means of preventing it from gaining the aſcendency. Mr. F.'s quotation of an *inſulated definition* might lead us to conclude, he had expreſſly treated of the means God has propoſed to be reconciled to offending man.

The ſubject of the 48th Rambler is, the criminality of neglecting health, and the miſeries incident to an infirm conſtitution, a ſpecies of calamity which the Author's own ſufferings probably led him to conſider, chiefly, as it affected men of learning and genius. And ſurely it muſt rejoice the feeling mind to diſcover, that in want and pain, haraſſed by diſappointment, and bending under the preſſure of calamity, this illuſtrious Character did not look to the ſuperiority of his mental powers for comfort, but to thoſe conſolations which the Pſalmiſt recommends; "Keep innocency, and take heed unto the thing that is right, for that ſhall bring a man peace at the laſt." Or that he recollected the words of afflicted Job; "Till I die, I will not remove my integrity from me." Or the triumphant exclamation of the Apoſtle; "I have fought a good fight, I have finiſhed my courſe; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteouſneſs." I preſume Mr. F. does not ſuſpect that a part of Scripture is not evangelical.

An attentive reader of Holy Writ muſt diſcover, that the Spirit of God uſes

uſes two methods of addreſſing its inſtructions to mankind. By the diſcovery of myſterious truths, and practical inferences from them, it teaches us that we entirely depend upon God; it corrects ſelf-confidence, and animates devotion: it *alſo* addreſſes us as free and accountable beings, and ſtimulates our endeavours after the bleſſed prize of immortality, by ſhewing us what we ought, and can do to obtain it. As the firſt method of inſtruction ſhews us our frailty and inſufficiency; ſo the latter encourages us to work out our own ſalvation, by ſhewing us human exertion muſt co-operate with divine aſſiſtance. Suppoſing Dr. Johnſon had been expreſſly treating of repentance in his 47th Rambler, I cannot think his expreſſion would have been exceptionable, granting that his view of the ſubject was confined to that amendment of life, which ſeems to be the primary conſideration of the Prophets and Apoſtles, in thoſe texts of Scripture that are referred to in the marginal note*; ſurely without denying the doctrine of redemption.

Certainly Johnſon did not conſider the Calviniſtical idea† of paſſive recumbency on the merits of Chriſt, to be founded upon Scripture. Moſt unqueſtionably he deemed good works an eſſential part of a lively faith; or, in his own words, "To him who refuſed obedience to the laws of God, the throne of mercy is inacceſſible, and the Saviour of the World is born in vain;" No. 185. His piety and veracity have never been queſtioned; thus he concludes his Ramblers: "The Eſſays profeſſedly ſerious, if I have been able to execute my own intention, will be found exactly conformable to the precepts of Chriſtianity, without any accommodation to the licentiouſneſs and levity of the preſent age." And thus are his labours appreciated. "Every line, every ſentiment that iſſued from his pen, tends to the great centre of all his views, the promotion of Religion, Virtue, and Humanity; nor were his actions leſs pointed to the ſame great end."

Surely, Mr. Urban, when Religion and Virtue have ſo many foes, when Infidelity and Immorality threaten the deſtruction of faith and practice; it muſt be unadviſed zeal to divide the friends of the nobleſt cauſe; and whatever ingenuity there may be in diſcovering ſpots on ermine, the degradation of inſtructive authors can only increaſe the paſſion, now unhappily predominate, for dangerous novelties and metaphyſical refinements: for any thing too abſtruſe to be underſtood, or too theoretical to be practical: in ſhort, for any ſpecies of information which does not preſcribe the unpleaſant taſk of regulating our affections, and reforming our lives. J. W. L. B.

A Religious View of the preſent Criſis.
(Concluded from page 420.)

No. III.

THE diſtracted and convulſive aſpect of the political concerns of ſo great a portion of the globe, as appears abandoned to the lawleſs caprice of one declared Foe to eſtabliſhed order and peace, who bids open defiance alike to the laws of God and man, ſhall now be reconſidered in a religious light.

To the Supreme Eternal Being, who in the beginning conſtantly foreſees the end of things—to Him, who alone, at one glance, contemplates all the cauſes and effects together, which the uncertain toil of all created wiſdom traces only in ſucceſſion—to Him the eyes of all faithful Chriſtians are now expreſſly called to raiſe their humble ſupplications. From their own minds, from the utmoſt efforts of human intellect, feeble indeed are the glimmerings of light they can derive, to relieve them under the preſſure of the preſent extreme perplexity. Whence is it that the moſt irreligious and morally unprincipled (conſequently, in the ſight of Truth, moſt contemptible as well as hateful) individual in the human race has long been, and continued ſtill empowered, with impunity, to inſult the Majeſty of Heaven; to violate the deareſt rights, honours, intereſts of all the nations upon earth, rendering

* See Job xxviii. 23; Ezekiel xviii. xxxiii. 14, 15, 16; Iſaiah i. 16, 17, 18, 19; Jonah iii.; Joel ii. 12, 13, 14; Luke iii. 10-14; the parable of the Prodigal Son in chap. xv.; John v. 14; viii. 11; 2 Cor vii. 9-11; Eph. iv. 28; 1 Pet. iii. 10-12; James v. 19, 20; and Revelations ii. 5.

† It is not meant to be inſinuated that Mr. Foſter is a Calviniſt; he diſclaims many of Calvin's ideas, but ſome of them he unqueſtionably holds. He appears to be more of a Myſtic and Perfectioniſt, or Pietiſt, as they were called about 100 years ago; for he ſeems to deſcribe Religion as conſiſting in inward feelings.

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them, at will, the abject tools of his ambition? Whence the ſufferance, nay the ſtranger co-operation of the proudeſt *Princes, Dominations, Thrones*, as the arch-fiend in Milton ſtyles his perfidious compeers, over whoſe heads the Poet diſplays him trampling in the midſt of their common deſtruction?

A general anſwer to this queſtion preſents itſelf moſt fully in the Written Word throughout. See eſpecially in Pſalm xxxvii. the inevitable doom of the *workers of iniquity* ſet forth in every variety of appoſite illuſtration. The fate is not uncertain of the puny reptile, who at one time blaſphemouſly, at another hypocritically, *has ſet himſelf againſt the* LORD. He who erewhile ſaw nothing lower than himſelf, who ſince has fancied nothing above him, "*ſhall aſſuredly be cut down like the graſs, and wither away like the green herb.*" We expect impatiently; therefore awhile expect in vain to ſee him ſuddenly ſtopped ſhort in mid career. Providence ordains him a little longer, penally to daſtardize the wretched counſels of the diſunited potentates upon the Continent. [To ours at home, God grant a laſting unanimity.] Pitiable victims of their mutual miſtruſt, infatuated, diſmayed, they look up ſuſpended on his nod. They ſoon ſhall gaze at him no more. While they ſtand trembling, the portentous meteor at once is diſſipated. The treacherous deluſion that befooled them all, they ſhall laugh to ſcorn, and united join to haſten the monſter's downfall.

To the firſt difficulty propounded, the ſure hope of a *future* happy ſolution is all I have preſumed to advance. A queſtion of infinitely higher importance ſhall cloſe, in a future eſſay, my religious view of the preſent perplexing criſis. JOHN DUNCAN, D. D.

Bath, April 12.

No. IV.

A faint effort has been made to throw ſome light upon a lamented fact, which, however aſcertained by every candid ſearcher of Evangelical Truth, it belongs to God alone completely ſo explain. The Goſpel of Chriſt, though divinely ordained as delivered, in its primitive ſimplicity, to unite the beſt affections of our hearts together in brotherly love, has been permitted to become, through the folly of conceited, and the artifice of impious men, a ſource of implacable hatred. In a ſeries of illuſions, each repeatedly diſcredited by the moſt enlightened and ſincere enquirers into the true ſpirit of the Chriſtian Revelation, Superſtition has, for ages, aſſumed the ſacred name of Chriſtianity. For the groſſeſt corruptions of the Church of Rome, it has impudently perſiſted in claiming abſolute infallibility, under pretence of divine authority. Not all its moſt flagrant abuſes, of palpably immoral tendency, not even its ſolemnly ridiculous maſs of abſurdity, has yet diſpoſſeſſed it of its hold, externally at leaſt, on the greater half of Europe. Unabaſhed by its full expoſure, during three centuries, in all its hateful deformities, Popery full glories in its impious mockery of earth and Heaven.

When of late the rage of the French Revolution occaſioned it for a time utterly to renounce the eſtabliſhed forms, not one living ſpark of Chriſtian verity ſprung up from the aſhes of diſcarded error. After the diſgraceful baniſhment of the popular mode of worſhip, for about two years, a profane maſk of hypocriſy was diſplayed by the bittereſt derider of divine, and ſubverter of human laws. He roſe, profound in ſubtlety, and ſwore to reinſtate (what by the moſt glaring nonſenſe is ſtyled) *Catholiciſm*. The wonderful atchievement he planned, and jointly executed with the Papal Pageant he created and ſet up, againſt his will, for a momentary adoration with himſelf. The dulleſt of the populace beheld with ſcorn the pantomimical Pope and Emperor, the alternate creators of each other; a viler Harlequin and Pierrot than had ever before provoked their laughter.

The Mummers themſelves, in all the pompous gravity of their wily *Concordat*, in exhibiting to all poſterity an exhauſtleſs fund of ridicule, had impudence enough not to diſavow their ſerious purpoſe. They evinced it to be only this: to ſubject all the rights, the lives, the liberties, the properties, nay the conſciences of the nation, to its grand deceivers, a muck-ſprung Robber, Aſſaſſin, Blaſphemer, with his mitred aſſociate in the work of fiends. Will the ſuperſtition they have raiſed afreſh to exhibit a phantom-ſemblance of life, outlaſt their own individual tranſient date? A moſt intereſt-

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ing query! Let the boastful Imperial Dynasty, at its present height of frantic pride, let the Sovereign Hierarchy that sanctioned their mutual grandeur, internally filled with terror for their own existence, pronounce, in reply to a few homefelt interrogatories, their own inevitable doom. What but the extreme absurdity of the said Superstition had driven them blindly into the open profession of the rankest Atheism? What but the exorbitancy of widespread miseries, the enormity of crimes unparalleled, the renunciation of every virtuous principle, the overflowings of all ungodliness, have exterminated such crowds of these self-confounding boasters, by various horrible inflictions of an untimely death? Are they not all, but the most incorrigible idiots, and abandoned profligates, (characters often strangely blended in the opposite tribes of Infidels and Enthusiasts) well known, from frightful conviction, to proclaim their carrying constantly in their own breasts the pangs of hell? Do they not in secret curse their own perverse antipathy to feel the cogent evidence of the sun-bright truth of the Holy Religion, which alone, if well understood, can administer the most rational incentives and certain rewards of a good life? Is there aught else that can secure them from wretchedness in time and eternity?

To the despicable flatterers of earthly grandeur, the fools of fashion, whether Sceptics, Infidels, or Fanatics, it were impertinent to propound these, or indeed any serious question. To the proud miscreant alone, who looks disdainful down on all that claims our devoutest homage, let me here subjoin a parting, short address. Dost thou, O blasphemous worshiper of thy sole visionary parent, *Chance*, under whose heel thou presumest to cast all the powers that be in earth and Heaven, dost thou at length behold the eye of the *Being of beings* full bent on thee? *Lo! his fan in his hand. It will thoroughly purge his floor.* Thou, pitiful wretch, with all thine, art already in the coming blast, flying as the chaff before the wind.

With a close too similar to his former essays, you will say, Mr. Urban, it is full time for your antiquated but too sanguine correspondent, to take his leave.

JOHN DUNCAN, D. D.

Bath, April 21.

Mr. URBAN, *June 2.*

THE Marquis of Carmarthen exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, 1785, "a head of Queen Elizabeth, apparently on an onyx, though it has been thought to have been the same substance with the rest of the stone on which it is inserted. On the reverse was the figure of a knight on horseback completely armed; a building appeared in the back ground ornamented with two pillars, under one of which are plainly to be discerned the letters ES, and under the other the letters SEX. From a small ring in the upper part of the setting, this appears to have been intended for an ornament to be worn about the neck; and, according to tradition, it was actually given by Queen Elizabeth to her favourite the Earl of Essex."

Can this have been *the ring* so much enquired about in your vol. LXXIII. pp. 40, 129, 208, 411? D. H.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LVIII.

"The very top
And dignity of Folly we attain
By studious search and labour of the *brain*." ROCH.

ALTHOUGH we have considerable reason to be proud of the number of PROJECTORS which our Country has in former days produced, yet it must, on the other hand, be allowed, that of late years there has been a lamentable deficiency both in the boldness and utility of our projects. Foreigners appear to understand the principles of innovation so much better than they are understood by us, that they will probably soon run away with all the honours due to miraculous inventions and wonderful plans. We continue, indeed, to make some improvements in rope-yarn, and some in cables; we contrive new locks, and adapt new keys to them; we sharpen the teeth of our saws, and give a fine edge to our razors; and we play many ingenious tricks with steam-engines and water-works; but all this time, we neglect those improvements in *animal* machinery, which employ the attention of our more erudite and philosophical friends on the Continent. While we content ourselves with improvements in bits of iron, brass, and wood; they are every day making wonderful discoveries in human nature, merely by considering man as a *machine*, made up of certain parts, as easily

fily taken to pieces and inſpected as the works of a clock, and, if we may believe them, as eaſily put together.

My lucubration, No. XVII on MEGALANTHROPOGENESIA, or "the art of augmenting the intelligence of man by perfecting his organs," or, in more plain language, the art of propagating any kind of genius or talents at the option of the parents, muſt have afforded my readers one proof that I am far above that national prejudice which would confine all great inventions to our own country: and I am now about to give another proof of the ſame kind, by introducing my readers to ſome ſmall acquaintance with CRANIOLOGY, or the art of diſcovering every property in the human mind merely by feeling for it on the outſide of the ſcull. Thus if a man is a painter, we can by this art point to ſome little knob or protuberance in his ſcull where all his ſkill lies: and in the ſame manner we can find out a philoſopher, a poet, a mathematician, &c. The inventor of this wonderful art is a Dr. GALL, and we are told, and gravely told, that his diſcovery has been the favourite topic of diſcuſſion in all the univerſities and learned ſocieties in Germany, ſince he was pleaſed to diſcloſe it.

Perhaps ſome of my readers will think that this is only a new ſpecies of phyſiognomy, that ſcience, as ſome called it, ſo ſucceſsfully cultivated by Lavater, and which not long ago was ſtudied by many perſons in this country, who after a great deal of labour diſcovered that Lavater taught them only what they had before, the cuſtom of forming a certain opinion of every ſtranger from his looks. But the preſent projector, Dr. Gall, goes a great deal farther than Lavater; Lavater only pretended to diſcover, in certain conformations of the face and head, certain properties and faculties of the mind; Dr. Gall, with all this knowlege, ſuperadds the knack of pointing out the very ſpot where theſe properties or faculties reſide. And what is more, he not only can point out the general qualities of knowledge, ignorance, genius, ſtupidity, &c. but the exact ſpot in the ſcull under which lie what he calls the organs of thieving, of fighting, of muſic, of arithmetic, and even of finding and remembering places. What a diſcovery is here! This learned Doctor can not only tell us whether a man is a thief, but alſo what progreſs he can make in the multiplication-table, and thus, by merely looking on a few young men, can ſupply his friends with a fidler, a clerk, or a porter, in a moment.

The brain, in the opinion of this great projector, reſembles the index of a modern dictionary of arts and ſciences; not only is every art and ſcience found in it, but all the articles are ſo diſtinctly claſſified and arranged that he can lay his hand upon what is wanted without the ſmalleſt difficulty. He has not, indeed, told us whether they are alphabetically arranged, but it is probable ſome order or other of that kind has been eſtabliſhed in his own ſcull, in order to aſſiſt him in conſulting the ſculls of his friends. Be this as it may, the grand diviſions he has formed of the contents of the brain are theſe: the organ of ſexual inſtinct, of parental and filial love, of ſuſceptibility for inſtruction, of finding and remembering places, of recollecting perſons, of comparing colours, of muſic, of arithmetic, of finding and remembering words, of philoſophy, of mechanical arts, of friendſhip and attachment, of fighting, of murder, of cunning, of thieving, of loftineſs and high-mindedneſs, of thirſt for glory and of vanity, of reflection, of ingenuity, of philoſophical judgment, of wit, of induction, of meekneſs or good-nature, of religious fanaticiſm, of conſtancy, and of imitative power.

Theſe twenty-ſeven articles, or organs, ſeem to include all that the Doctor has yet diſcovered, ſo as to be able to point them out to others. From his hiſtory, however, there appear to be many others which he can point out with equal certainty, particularly the organ of *talking*: this he diſcovered ſo plainly in ſome *women* to whom he was introduced, that the by-ſtanders could not refuſe aſſent to his wonderful ſkill. Nor does it appear that he was leſs ſucceſsful, in diſcovering thieves in the priſons, and ideots in the lunatic hoſpitals. There is another organ, too, which he has a very happy knack in diſcovering; this he calls the organ of *repreſentation*, or mimickry. The moment a man crows like a cock, or brays like an aſs, the Doctor puts his finger upon his head, and points out the very identical ſpot where this wonderful talent is placed. I cannot help remarking here, that a little of his knowledge in this

laſt article, might be very uſeful to the managers of our theatres in providing new performers, for they are very apt to engage ladies and gentlemen whoſe organs of repreſentation are not ſo perfect as could be wiſhed.

But I have perhaps ſaid enough on Dr. GALL's diſcoveries to perſuade my readers that they are of the higheſt importance. As we are aſſured by all the philoſophers of Germany and Berlin that he has never once been found in an error in his judgment of the characters, either of honeſt men or thieves, I truſt the Britiſh publick will turn its thoughts to a ſcience of ſo much importance as Craniology promiſes to be. Indeed the uſes to which it may be applied are ſo various in this country, that I flatter myſelf it is here, and here only, where it may be brought to the higheſt degree of perfection. Perhaps twenty-ſeven or thirty organs may be ſufficient to fill the head of a German or a Pruſſian; but it is well known that the nature of our free government, as well as our cuſtoms and manners, will require an addition of perhaps twenty more, which I have no doubt Dr. GALL would ſoon diſcover, if he could be prevailed upon to pay us a viſit. During the ſitting of parliament, for example, he might make ſuch diſcoveries by an inſpection of the members, as might be turned to very good account at a general election, and direct the choice of the conſtituents in a more certain manner than it has hitherto been regulated. In viſiting the Inns of Court, he might make ſuch diſcoveries among the ſtudents as would enable them to apply to that particular branch of the profeſſion which was already in their heads. In ſome he would no doubt at once diſcover the organ of equity, in others the organ of ſpecial pleading, and in others that of common law. Among the young clergy, he could not fail to be uſeful by checking improper ambition, as well as encouraging the timid. To the latter he might point out that part of their brain which contained ſtalls and lawn ſleeves; and the former he might check, by aſſuring them that the protuberance on their ſkull which they miſtook for a cathedral, was in reality a very large pariſh church, with a great deal of duty.

Nor would perſons of quality lie under very inconſiderable obligations to our great Craniologiſt. By the flatneſs or ſharpneſs of their heads, he could at once mark the grand diviſions of character which prevail in St. James's ſtreet, and at Newmarket; and to the ladies he might impart infallible marks for diſcovering not only an honeſt, but an uſeful ſervant; for one of the organs which he prides himſelf moſt in pointing out, is "the organ of finding and remembering places." It muſt, indeed, be an important ſcience which enables us by merely examining the outſide of a man's head, to determine whether he can pick a pocket, or carry a meſſage, whether he can forget his duty, or remember a ſtreet.

But perhaps the principal uſe to which this ſcience might be applied, is that of publick juſtice; in the detection and puniſhment of rogues; and from what I have read of Dr. GALL's hiſtory, it is in this particular that his ſkill has ever been moſt conſpicuous. I find that in all his viſits to jails, he knew a thief the moment he ſaw him, and that before the ſuppoſed criminal had undergone any legal proceſs. This certainly muſt be allowed to be very ingenious. The Doctor liſtened to no evidence: he heard no complaints; he merely looked at a man promiſcuouſly picked out from a number; he felt his forehead, diſcovered the organ of thieving, and pronounced his opinion accordingly. It is plain that this ſcience may be rendered uſeful in two ways: firſt, by ſending over a certain number of the gentlemen-officers of the police to attend a courſe of lectures on Craniology, principally with reſpect to its application to caſes of property; and theſe having received a diploma from the Doctor, or at leaſt a proper certificate of their proficiency, might return and reform their profeſſion, but not, as before, by apprehending notorious thieves. That would be making a very ſmall advance in buſineſs. No. They ſhould be inſtructed to walk the ſtreet, and frequent public places, and take up all perſons in whoſe ſculls they diſcovered the *organ* of thieving. We have heard of many ſyſtems of prevention, but ſurely none upon ſo large a ſcale as this.

This ſcheme, however, I have only propoſed as one of the ways in which felonious Craniology may be rendered uſeful. The other uſe of it would be felt in our Courts of Law, where, it is well known, great difficulties occur in proving

proving a man guilty whom every perſon nevertheleſs believes to be ſo. If therefore we adopt Dr. GALL's plan, every difficulty will vaniſh, and all the expence and trouble incident to the examination of witneſſes, and the attendance of juries, would be avoided. I know not, indeed, whether the long ſtudies neceſſary to qualify a man to be a judge might not at the ſame time be diſpenſed with; for any perſon who had ſerved an apprenticeſhip to Dr. GALL, might be very well qualified to comprehend in his own perſon the ſeveral duties of evidence, jury, and judge.

But ſtill, if the advantages of Craniology were to be confined to criminal caſes only, it would loſe half its value; in what are called civil caſes, or diſputes about property, it would equally facilitate a juſt deciſion, by diſcovering the organ of tricking, or cunning, in either plaintiff or defendant. Perhaps, too, it might be very uſefully employed in ſome arrangements we hear of, reſpecting public accompts. Theſe are matters with which Dr. GALL cannot at preſent be ſuppoſed acquainted; but, were he to pay us a viſit, I have no doubt that in ſome ſculls he would teach us where to look for thoſe organs of *arrears* and *per centages*, which have been ſo long concealed.

I cannot cloſe this brief account and encomium on Dr. GALL's wonderful ſcience, without adding that he is ſaid to have ſuffered perſecution. We are told, and that gravely too, that ſome "fanatical prieſts" had influence enough to drive him from his own country into another, where his doctrines were better received. Upon inquiring into this fact, however, I am inclined to think there is ſome miſtake in this part of his narrative. Theſe "fanatical prieſts," I am well aſſured, bear this relation to ſome of the wiſeſt and beſt men in this country, that they abhor what is abſurd and impious, and has a tendency to leſſen the influence of revealed religion on the mind. Whether, therefore, men impelled by ſuch motives would be enemies to Craniology, I muſt leave my readers to determine. The ſcience itſelf I am diſpoſed to place in the ſame rank with the MEGALANTHROPOGENESIA of Citizen Robert, commemorated in my ſeventeenth paper; and a few more ſuch advances cannot fail to bring us very ſoon to that *perfectibility* about which modern philoſophers have written ſo much, although hitherto to ſo little purpoſe.

What I am moſt ſurprized at in Dr. GALL's ſyſtem, is his confining his *organs* to the head only. With a little of his ſkill and zeal, I ſhould be for relieving that part of the body from ſuch a quantity of organs as muſt confuſe one another in their operations. The buſineſs of Love which he finds there, might certainly be removed to another ſituation; and in ſome caſes, I ſhould be looking for the organ of Thieving in the HAND: the hand, indeed, I take to be ſo very powerful in diſcovering what paſſes in the mind, that I have had ſome thoughts of projecting a new ſyſtem, like that of Lavater, from the hand only. The late Dr. Geddes, we are told, meditated the ſame deſign with the NOSE. The Doctor was probably induced to lay hold of a feature which is in all conſpicuous, and hid in none. But he was perſuaded to give up his ſcheme, after many experiments on his friends' noſes. I do not think ſo ſlightingly of the HAND, becauſe *Chiromancy* has already been applied to foretel future events by that part of the body; and ſurely it is full as eaſy to diſcover preſent circumſtances as future events. In many of the common affairs of life we acknowledge the importance of the hand. Not to ſpeak of a ſet of depredators who are known by the name of *light-fingered*, we have all heard of the importance of *a good hand at cards*, in which, I am aſſured, the head has very little concern; and I may appeal to my female readers whether they have not ſometimes heard of a gentleman giving his *hand* to a lady in marriage, without any connection with his heart. I humbly conceive, therefore, that my ſyſtem ſtands as good a chance of ſucceſs as Dr. GALL's, unleſs he chuſes to incorporate them into one, and after he has amuſed his countrymen with looking at their heads, endeavour to perſuade them that they have as much underſtanding in their hands and feet.

*** L. R. R.'s letter is received, but the Projector cannot at preſent ſpecify any time of admiſſion.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, June 8,*

ON the 2d of April, I ſaw the firſt Swallow, *Hirundo ruſtica*. Theſe birds,

birds, however, were not numerous until about the 20th. The Martin, *Hirundo urbica*, firſt appeared on the 20th of April; ſince which time their numbers have daily increaſed.

The Swift, *Hirundo apus*, appeared firſt on the 5th of May.

I heard the Cuckoo firſt, April 28th. The Wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*, firſt appeared April 5th. I have obſerved the Black Cap, *Motacilla atracapilla*, to be particularly numerous this year. T. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Warham, Nov.* 15.

THE following Verſes were compoſed by my eldeſt ſon, a boy about twelve years old, who has hitherto been educated at Leiceſter ſchool. They were written upon ſeeing the volunteers of Wells, in this county, exerciſe, and hearing their band (a very good one) play. If you deem the production of ſo juvenile a Correſpondent deſerving of attention, and believe that the youth of the Writer will ſhield him againſt the ſeverity of the critic, the lines are at your ſervice.

WENMAN LANGTON.

In milites voluntarios, Wellæ in agro Norfolcienci, Martis ordine ſeſe exercentes.

Dum vidimus fortes non mille pericla timentes
Mortales: ſubitò Muſica blanda vocat.
Et Tuba terribilem ſonitum dans ore canoro;
ſonant.
Junctaque cum buxis, Tympana læta

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Feb.* 1.

I OBSERVE from the "Review of New Publications" in your vol. LXXV. p. 842, that the Lord Biſhop of St. David's, in his Charge delivered to the Clergy, at his firſt viſitation in 1804, has referred to Dr. Whitby's Annotations on Titus ii. 13. as confirming that ſenſe of this paſſage, which interprets the words, "the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt," to be a moſt expreſs declaration of the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt. His Lordſhip is certainly correct in this reference; and as far as Whitby aſſigns *reaſons* for this interpretation, the candid reader will pay attention to them, and weigh them. It may happen that thoſe reaſons may not, on examination and ſcrutiny, appear juſt and concluſive. For it *was the caſe* with the learned Doctor himſelf, at the diſtance of ſome years from the publication of his Annotations. This remarkable circumſtance neither the Biſhop nor his Reviewer has noticed. But I conceive, that for a full and true ſtatement of the ſubject, it ſhould be obſerved. Whitby's Annotations were firſt offered to the public in 1703. In 1727, there appeared a tract from the pen of Dr. Whitby, by his *expreſs order*, entitled "ΤΣΤΕΡΑΙ ΦΡΟΝΤΙΔΕΣ, or the Laſt Thoughts of Dr. Whitby; containing corrections of ſeveral paſſages in his Commentary on the New Teſtament. To which are added Five Diſcourſes."

"It is rightly and truly obſerved," ſays Dr. Whitby, "by Juſtin Martyr, in the beginning of his exhortation to the Greeks, that an exact ſcrutiny into things doth often produce a conviction, that thoſe things which we once judged to be right, are, after a more diligent enquiry into truth, found to be far otherwiſe."

"And truly," he adds, "I am not aſhamed to ſay, *This is my very caſe*; for when I wrote my Commentaries on the New Teſtament, I went (too haſtily I own) in the common beaten road of other reputed orthodox divines.

"Nor am I aſhamed to confeſs my former miſtakes and errors in theſe matters, after ſtrong and irreſiſtible conviction; ſeeing *humanum eſt errare*, all men are liable to err.

"And this, my retraction, or change of my opinion, after all my former endeavours to aſſert and eſtabliſh a contrary doctrine, deſerves the more to be conſidered, becauſe it proceeds (and indeed *can* proceed) from me for no other reaſon, but purely from the ſtrong and irreſiſtible convictions, which are now on me, that I was miſtaken.

"Nothing, I ſay, but the love of Truth can be ſuppoſed to extort ſuch a Retractation from me, who having already lived ſo long beyond the common period of life, can have nothing elſe to do, but to prepare for my great change; and in order thereunto, to make my peace with God and my own conſcience before I die. To this purpoſe, I ſolemnly appeal to the Searcher of Hearts, and call God to witneſs, whether I have haſtily or raſhly departed from the common opinion; or rather, whether I have not deliberately and calmly weighed the arguments on both ſides drawn from ſcripture and antiquity."

Theſe declarations, and more to the ſame effect, written with ſuch a ſpirit of ingenuouſneſs, devotion, and ſolemnity, by one who had attained to the 80th year of his age, cannot but impreſs the mind of every ſerious reader.

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The ability with which these paragraphs are evidently dictated, and the learning and strength of reason that appear in the Tract, preclude all apprehension that the worthy Author had fallen into his dotage, or felt a decay of his intellectual faculties.

It is clear that the Tract was considered by two learned writers, ornaments to the church of England, as having merit, and doing honour to the judgment and integrity of the author, and as deserving attention; I refer to Dr. Sykes, and to Dr. Newcome, the late excellent primate of Ireland and Archbishop of Armagh. The former prefixed to a second edition of it, "A Short Account of Dr. Whitby, and a Catalogue of his Works;" the latter, in his "List of useful Comments on the whole New Testament," added to his translation of it, after mention of Whitby, scruples not to say: Dr. Whitby's "Last Thoughts" *should be inserted in the next edition of this work.*

These testimonies will justify my wishes, to point out to the readers of the Bishop of St. David's Charge, this tract of Whitby.

The propriety of doing this is the greater, because that very passage on which the Bishop refers to the authority and opinion of the learned Commentator, is *one* of those his former interpretation of which he retracts. "That the great God there, *i. e* Tit. ii. 13." says he, "signifies *God the Father*, is fully proved by Dr. Clarke, in his comment upon that text. "Last Thoughts," p. 85. The work to which Whitby refers is Dr. Clarke's "Commentary upon 40 Select Texts of Scripture," in reply to the objections of Robert Nelson, esq. 1714. It is remarkable, that Dr. Clarke's criticisms on Tit. ii. 13. are particularly adapted to confute the arguments which Dr. Whitby advanced on it, when he wrote his Commentary, and on which the Bishop of St. David's lays a great stress; but which Dr. Whitby, it is clear, on more mature consideration, thought not tenable, and ingenuously gave up as confuted by Dr. Clarke. I will only add, that Dr. Clarke's reply is also adapted to the argument from the Greek Article which has been, lately, so strenuously supported.

To some of your readers, this account of Dr. Whitby's tract may acceptably supply the omission and silence of the Bishop of St. David's and his Reviewer. Yours, &c. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Colchester, June* 8.

A COPYHOLD estate, if of sufficient value, will give the Staffordshire Farmer a qualification, according to the decision of the Court of King's Bench, in Michaelmas Term, 23 Geo. III. in the case of Wetheral and Hall, a good note of which may be found in the second volume of Mr Loder's Parliamentary Cases: And Tithes and other Ecclesiastical Duties that came to the Crown by the Statutes of Henry VIII. and his successors, are temporal inheritances in the hands of laymen, and constitute a good qualification. See Co. Litt. 159. T. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Yarmouth, June* 9.

HAVING observed in your last, p. 432, some epitaphs, transcribed by "Viator," from the church-yard of Great Yarmouth, I take the liberty of offering, for the inspection of your readers, others, in my opinion, equally singular, which have escaped both the observation of Swinden, and your late correspondent.

"Here resteth the Body
of James Taylor, the
beloved Son of
Benjamin and Mary
Taylor; who departed
this life, March the
9th 1735; aged 3 years
and 6 months.
God cropt the Rose Bud,
And the Rose he wore;
Took it up to Heaven,
To make a garden there."

"In Memory of
Thomas Hollands,
late a Mariner aboard
the Excise Cutter;
who departed this life
1st of April, 1790,
Aged 26 years.
Cold Borcas' winds and swelling waves
Did toss me to and fro;
By God's decree, you plainly see
Now harbour'd here below;
Where safely I at anchor lay,
With many of our fleet;
Until that day we must set sail
Our admiral, Christ, to meet."

Yours, &c. X. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

YOUR Hales Owen correspondent insinuates, but does not really entertain, a higher admiration than myself of the genius and writings of Shenstone; with this feeling, unfortunately, I visited

I visited The Leasowes. It is now a question of comparatively little importance, whether the expence attending their decoration entrenched upon the domestic comforts of his life; but if your correspondent designs to eradicate this impression, he must have recourse to some more cogent form of argument, than *bare assertion*. The expression to which he refers is metaphorical, plainly, however, conveying an idea of *analogy*, between the actual state of the gardens *at present*, and that in which they *probably* were at the period implied, as the words "seems never to have recovered" sufficiently prove. If the insinuation be incorrect, *viz.* "that he was compelled by dire necessity to quit these Arcadian haunts," I am most happy to retract it; if it be otherwise, it cannot be *illiberal* or *unbecoming* to make mention of a fact, which, while it excites our sympathy, can never injure his fame. But, be that as it may, Mr. Urban, I am not one of those, who have so little respect for the opinions of mankind, as to pay unqualified reverence to that unphilosophic adage, "*De mortuis, nil nisi* bonum."

I certainly did deplore the destruction of the Poet's thatch: was it therefore necessary that I should greet the elevation of a *modern* fabric? No! It would have accorded better with my disposition to have seen the consecrated hut of Shenstone *in ruins*, than the *palace of a Grandee* more splendid (if possible) than the Temple of Apollo: even the avenue to it disgusted me; but your Correspondent may, perhaps, have admired a pair of road lamps, that project "*in elegant simplicity*" from its sides, near to

"Where in cool grot, and mossy cell,
The rural Fays and Fairies dwell!"

I maintain my position, Sir, that "*the Garden presented a scene of various disorder.*"

The statues were either *Cyclops* or *Amazons*, and inscribed by profane hands to more Deities than preside in the high court of Olympus.

From the stillness of the Cascades, we at first imagined that we must have discovered another grotto of Besançon, where water freezes during the heats of Summer. But by a magic touch the torrents were unlocked, and the rush of a stream (somewhat too opaque to have pleased Narcissus) was so profuse and so precipitant, that had your Correspondent been present—but he has probably visited *Versailles!* As to the "*genuine simplicity and purity*" of a taste, which measures out pastorals and elegies by the yard, and nails a *Muse* like a *Malefactor* to a tree, the *onus probandi* devolves upon your Correspondent; whose gauntlet upon this or any other occasion I shall not fear to lift. Yours, &c. B. T.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

"But, independent of real and insurmountable obstacles, neither the supineness of apathy, nor the suggestions of self-interest, ought to perpetuate an eternal acquiescence in public inconveniences, which originate rather in accident, or the more gradual influence of all-changing time, than in any fixed or unavoidable cause." WALKER's Memoirs of Medicine.

I HAVE anxiously waited for your last Number, that some one more competent might reply to W. P. in p. 302. Finding that my expectations are not gratified, and feeling the unjust censure bestowed on one branch of the profession of Medicine; I am induced to take up my pen in an attempt to controvert what I conceive an erroneous opinion of the origin of the present evils in the *practice* of Medicine.

It is the interest of every individual that this profession should be rendered as complete as possible; and any projected reform must engage the attention of the community at large.

I perfectly coincide in opinion with your Correspondent, that all reform should commence at the head, and proceed gradually to the members.

But the following observations will require more attentive examination.

He says,

"Whilst Physicians consider a more intimate knowledge of the *Materia Medica* (than can be had from lectures or books), and the art of compounding Medicines, as things beneath their high office to learn, every part of the Island, not excepting London, will be thick set with druggists, so called, who sell medicines, and make up prescriptions, without pretence to reading the Latin tongue."

The present division of Medical practice into the Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary, is generally supposed to have been decreed by the Institution at Salernum (since called Salerno), founded in the 11th century by Robert Duke of Normandy: and in our own country the Physicians in 1518 were incorporated

rated by a Royal Charter, which has ſince received many additions, to give this College a power over the profeſſional men in London and its immediate vicinity; and indirectly over the Country Practitioners, by decreeing the neceſſity of their examination before the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, or his Vicar-general, and ſuch medical perſons as he may call to his aſſiſtance; but which is now, from what reaſon I know not, never put into force: at this period the Apothecary attended his ſhop, and compounded the medicines preſcribed by the Phyſician; in doing which, he ſtrictly followed his profeſſion; in ſucceeding years he viſited the ſick, to know the reſult of his medicines; and thus by degrees arrived at that pinnacle, on which we now behold him firmly fixed; preſcribing medicines in all diſeaſes, and ſometimes even refuſing the proffered aid of a Phyſician. The reſult muſt be obvious; the care of the ſick demands all his time, the rejected Peſtle is left to an Apprentice Boy, whoſe education, no doubt, *is completely claſſical*; and, as your Correſpondent elegantly and humanely expreſſes himſelf, "Let him ſend what he may, 'tis always right; and dead men tell no tales."

The Apothecary now moves in a different ſphere; his expenditure increaſes with his ambition; to ſupport both, his profits muſt be proportioned: he may now be fairly ſuppoſed to have reſigned his original profeſſion.

The Grocer (and pray, Sir, why ſhould not he alſo watch his opportunity?) ſeeing the advances the Apothecary was making, conjectured that a ſeller of Drugs, and even a compounder, would be profitable additions to his preſent more humble avocations, advances his pretenſions to aſſiſt, and finally to be one of the profeſſion; nor has he found himſelf miſtaken in this ſpeculation; for the engagements, and oftentimes the ignorance of the Apothecary, precluding him from making his own Chemicals, they muſt be purchaſed: and to ſuch a degree has this ſhameful practice increaſed, that moſt of the compounds, not only Chemical but Pharmaceutical, uſually kept in the ſhop of the Apothecary, are prepared by the Chemiſt and Druggiſt. What can W. P. ſay to this? What does this hiſtory tend to prove? Nothing more than the perfect dependance of the Apothecary, and of courſe of the Phyſician, on the deſpiſed abilities of the Chemical and Pharmaceutical tradeſman.

It is extremely ridiculous to ſuppoſe, that a young man boarding at an Apothecary's in London, in ſight of the *gilt* Peſtle and mortar, can acquire any knowledge of practical Chemiſtry, or ſimple Pharmacy, although he may mix a few draughts, or ſilver a few pills: but W. P. thinks it quite ſufficient if *he ſees only* theſe *ſcientific performances*.

"Nam quæ volumus, et credimus libenter; et quæ ſentimus ipſi, reliquos ſentire ſperamus." CÆSAR.

If the cauſe of the preſent evils which W. P. advances were correct, it would follow, that where all the Phyſicians poſſeſs a competent knowledge of Chemiſtry and *Materia Medica*, Druggiſts will not be found to interfere in the compounding of Medicines: this I know is *not* the caſe, and I moſt ſolemnly affirm it, in contradiction of his hypotheſis.

Again, he ſays,

"At preſent the Apothecary of liberal education is deprived of his fair expectations, becauſe a Phyſician, knowing nothing of his tools practically, and therefore unable to vouch for the fidelity of the compounds, by inſpecting or taſting the Medicine he had ordered, is happy on all occaſions to recommend ſome cheap Druggiſt's ſhop, rather than meet an Apothecary who muſt deteſt the Doctor's ignorance in this important point."

Many of your readers will be at a loſs to know what is the nature of the Apothecary's liberal education: I will explain. Coming from his grammar-ſchool at 15, he is apprenticed to a Surgeon-Apothecary for five years (under an indenture of ſeven in London), during which time he compounds Medicines, and probably during his laſt year tries his medical knowledge (derived from his maſter's *parlour lectures*, and his own *extenſive medical reſearch*) on the pariſh pauper: having finiſhed his apprenticeſhip, he *walks* the hoſpital, and hears lectures for a ſeaſon or two at moſt; and many, inſtead of dedicating the intervals between lectures to ſtudy and reflection, on what they hear, are obliged from pecuniary circumſtances to act as aſſiſtant to ſome London Apothecary: and probably one in 50 may paſs Surgeons-hall, or is conſidered competent to practice Surgery and Pharmacy.

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Behold him now returning into the country, ſwelled to burſting with importance, and conſidering himſelf qualified to practiſe the various branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy: and this is to be called a liberal education. What a perverſion of terms! I leave you, Sir, to judge, whether this education is ſufficient to enable a man to practiſe fully theſe branches, with an unſullied conſcience, or with credit to himſelf; when to the firſt our greateſt men have dedicated a long life with painful ſtudy, and ſtill have lamented their ignorance.

"Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo
Multa? quid terras alio calentes
Sole mutamus?" HOR.

Hippocrates, the father of Medicine, ſays,

"The brevity of human life is inſufficient for the full conſideration and thorough knowledge of a ſcience like Medicine, which admits even the evidences of long and hazardous experience with diffidence and caution, and adds to great inherent difficulties, the neceſſity of attending to many external duties and obſervances relative to thoſe concerned in its ſucceſs."

"Where no teſt of ability is demanded," ſays Maſon Good, "the idle will ever be ſure to rank with the induſtrious; and in matters of abſtruſe ſcience, in which the publick can never be fully competent to decide, the plauſibility of ignorance, like the affected ſolemnity of the owl, will often paſs current for the poſſeſſion of real knowledge and abilities."

I am fully aware that too many Phyſicians are deficient in Pharmaceutical knowledge; to remedy this in future, it is not ſufficient that they *ſee* Medicines compounded, but they ſhould for at leaſt two years regularly compound Medicines, and this ought to be the *firſt* ſtep of their profeſſional attainments; it would be attended with the greateſt advantage, if, during this period, they could aſſiſt in preparing the Chemicals in common uſe. Whatever ſhock this advice may give to the ears of a fine gentleman, I perfectly agree with W. P. that it is neceſſary to undergo the "drudgery of learning, to become the finiſhed workman."

But I am ſtill more ſorry to confeſs, that the Apothecary is himſelf ignorant of the qualities of thoſe drugs in daily uſe. I do not mean to ſay he cannot diſtinguiſh Senna from Jalap; but that he is unacquainted with the peculiar appearances, and the chemical qualities that indicate the purity of Drugs; and of this the Druggiſt too often takes advantage. Therefore to affirm that a Phyſician fears that the Apothecary will detect his ignorance, is too ludicrous to require any comment.

After the firſt viſit the Phyſician can gain very little information from the Apothecary: to addreſs *him* on the qualities of his compounds, would be as ridiculous as reproving the Architect for the bad ingredients of the Maſon's mortar.

It is far from my wiſh to hurl the Surgeon-Apothecary headlong from his eminence, although I have conſidered him as uſurping. I am not ignorant of the advantages oftentimes reſulting from ſuch an intermediate between the Phyſician and the Compounder of Medicines, to the rich as well as the poor, but more particularly in country villages.

"On the knowledge, ſkill, and fidelity, of the Apothecary, depends," Percival obſerves, "in a very conſiderable degree, the reputation, the ſucceſs, and uſefulneſs of the Phyſician. As *theſe qualities* therefore juſtly claim his attention and encouragement, the *poſſeſſion of them* merits his reſpect and patronage."

How much more neceſſary then muſt it be, that the country Apothecary ſhould receive an education adequate to his ſituation.

In paying this tribute of reſpect to the Surgeon-Apothecary, I cannot excuſe him for his preſumption in often refuſing the attendance of a Phyſician, even when deſired by the friends of the ſick: this is ſhooting beyond the mark, impolitic to a degree, and, if continued, muſt produce a ſtruggle between him and the Phyſician, by which the irregular will be the gainer.

I have given the Surgeon-Apothecary great latitude; let him in his turn act with prudence and liberality, and he will find no cauſe for complaint.

The reſult that I wiſh to draw from this ſtatement is, that the reform ſhould begin with the College; if they poſſeſs ſufficient power to redreſs the grievances, let them exert it. Why is the profeſſion, why is the publick to be peſtered with a neſt of hornets that may be deſtroyed by a blow? I am induced, from no ſlight reaſon to ſuſpect, that the average number of regular to irregular practitioners throughout the kingdom, will be found as one only of the former, to ſeven of the latter.

ter. This dreadful view of the present state of the practice of Medicine ought certainly, and I hope will, call forth some exertion from the heads of our Colleges.

"When men of this description," Mason Good remarks, "with unparalleled audacity, presume to invade the literary profession of Physic, Medicines in the hands of such must become poisons; and the lancet a more dangerous weapon than the unsheathed sword."

It is easy to foresee the result, if no effectual remedy is applied; the Physician cannot advance any farther (but to your Correspondent's "shop of final dispatch);" the Apothecary treads on his heel spurred on by the Druggist, who in his turn is closely pursued by the irregular Pharmaceutist, &c. and in a few years the confusion will be complete; it is at present difficult for any country gentleman to distinguish the regular from the irregular practitioner; he may place confidence in a man of probity or in a ——; chance alone directs him.

To say that the Medical profession is degraded appears a satire on mankind; but such is indisputably the fact. What profession meets with so little remuneration as that of Medicine in all its branches? What profession receives so few national honours? How few men, comparatively speaking, having practised with arduous industry, retire in their old age with affluence! I am an active supporter of Dr. Harrison's reform (for whose exertions the Country owes a tribute of gratitude); his plan will, no doubt, point out much better than I am able, the alterations necessary in every department of Medicine.

Asking your pardon for occupying so much space in your valuable Magazine, I shall conclude this letter by a sentence from W. P. "Reform where it ought to begin; all the inferior herd will soon disappear." MEDICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 3.

HOW far the endeavours of your correspondent N. Orwade, D. D. (p. 313) to elucidate the History of (what is called) the Fleur-de-lis, as an Armorial Bearing, have been successful, I shall leave to the consideration of your readers. But I beg permission to observe, that my Letter, vol LXXV. p. 1107, was written without the least wish to seek for the revival of any former inquiry: and that your correspondent has been rather too hasty in his assertion, that my attempt, to draw a conclusion from the arms of Cantelupe, is fruitless, because HE (N. Orwade, D. D.) *conjectures this bearing* (Cantelupe's) *was taken up at the time our kings were pushing their conquests in France.* Such a conjecture respecting the armorial ensigns of an antient Baronial Family, which became extinct in the reign of Edward the Third, does not well accord with that display of heraldic reading which we find in your Correspondent's letter.

As a proof, however, that I am not quite driven to the necessity of opposing assertion to assertion, I beg leave to refer your readers to the arms of Cantelupe, as they are to be found (in high preservation) on the shield of the lord Cantelupe, on his tomb, in the middle of the chancel of the church of Ilkeston in Derbyshire; on which is represented the recumbent figure of the baron, cross-legged, armed from head to foot in compleat mail, open only at the face, and covered only on the breast by his surcoat, which (as usual) is without sleeves, and is bound round the middle by a girdle beneath which the skirts are elegantly flowing and folded: his feet resting on a lion; his hands (which are covered with mail) closed in the attitude of prayer; a rapier in the scabbard at his left side, and a belt over his right shoulder, to which is appendant his shield, which nearly covers the whole of his left arm. On this shield are the arms of Cantelupe, *viz.* a fesse vairè, between three leopards' faces reverted, each of which is pierced through the head by something, which the Heralds have been pleased to call a Fleur-de-lis; but which I have (possibly by mistake) taken to be a spear head; and which certainly bears no more resemblance to a lily than the Fleur-de-lis as now borne in armoury does.

Those who have seen, and read with attention, the splendid History of Sepulchral Monuments, published by one of your most valuable Correspondents, need not be told that this tomb is of an earlier date than the first of those periods at which our kings were *pushing their conquests in France.* And our hardy barons who fought at Cressy and Poictiers seem to have been employed on more substantial

tial ſervice, than *ſwallowing* Fleurs-de-lis, or any ſuch like buffoonery. May I be permitted to ſuggeſt, that, if theſe leopards are intended to be repreſented as in the act of ſwallowing, their victuals are got very much out of that which is the ordinary courſe to the ſeat of digeſtion?

The ſeal of John, king of France, the contemporary of our king Edward III. is on one ſide (the reverſe) powdered with (what are called) Fleurs-des-lis; but they do not (as your Correſpondent would teach us to expect) nearer reſemble the Lily than the preſent Fleur-de-lis of the Heralds does.

If your Correſpondent can refer your readers to better authorities, either on ſeals, or elſewhere, than theſe; I ſhall feel obliged by his doing ſo; but I have no heſitation to aſſert that theſe are better authorities, on the ſubject, than any Viſitation book in the College of Arms, or than any to which your Correſpondent has hitherto referred us.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Southampton-ſtreet, June 2.*

PERMIT me to reply to the opinion of Senex, p. 400, reſpecting mottos to Engliſh Arms, which he obſerves "are very inappropriate, being chiefly moral or religious ſentences, which might be better inſcribed on a tomb, than diſplayed on a banner." On the contrary, it appears from the concurrent teſtimony of our beſt Antiquaries, that mottos take their origin from the cry of war, given out by the feudal Chieftain to his vaſſals when about to enter into battle, and what could poſſibly have more effectually roused their valour than religious ſentiments, in times when every paſſion was ſubordinate to ſuperſtition.

In Hearne's "Antiquarian Diſcourſes," are ſeveral papers upon the "origin and uſe of *mottos*:" and Camden in his "Remaines" has a whole chapter upon the ſame appendages to arms, which he there calls "Impreſes;" by reference to theſe, and the highly-intereſting work of Col. Delamotte, which has a collection of ſingular mottos at the cloſe, it may be ſeen that the generality borne ſince the Cruſades have been of a religious tendency, and that they very frequently contain ſentiments that can never too often be repeated.

In anſwer to another correſpondent, I have never found more Fleur-de-lis in French arms than Lions in Engliſh, and am ſufficiently acquainted with Heraldry, to diſtinguiſh the arms of the laſt monarchy of France.—Probably F. S. may communicate lives of Engliſh heralds who have flouriſhed ſince 1700, in continuation of thoſe inſerted *in your Magazine by him* in 1794, obliging thereby,

Yours, &c. D.

EPITAPH *on a Gentleman, whoſe Death is recorded vol. LXXIV. p. 237.*

"This marble, with the Elegy inſcribed on it, is placed here to the memory of James Hare, eſq. M. P. for Knareſborough, by thoſe friends to whom his loſs is irreparable: he died March 17, 1804.

His varied and admirable talents, his generous and moſt feeling heart, his pure and upright mind, and his endearing qualities in every relationſhip of life, ſecured to him the affection and eſteem of all who were intimately acquainted with his virtues, as well as the admiration of all who knew him: it is placed here as being expreſſive of the ſentiments of his friends, and alſo that ſtrangers and poſterity may know, how loved, how valued he was in life; how mourned and lamented in his end!

Hark! 'twas the knell of Death! what ſpirit fled, [to bear?
And burſt the ſhackles man is doom'd
Can it be true—and 'midſt the ſenſeleſs dead, [loſs of HARE?
Muſt ſorrowing thouſands count the
Shall not his genius life's ſhort date prolong?
(Pure as the ether of its kindred ſky)
Shall Wit enchant no longer from his tongue,
And beam in vivid flaſhes from his eye?
Oh, no! that mind for every purpoſe fit,
Has met, alas! the univerſal doom;
Unrivall'd Fancy, Judgment, Senſe, and Wit, [tomb.
Were his, and only left him at the
Reſt, ſpirit, reſt, for gentle was thy courſe,
Thy rays, like beams divine, no venom knew;
For ſtill Benevolence allay'd the force
Of the keen dart, thy matchleſs ſatire threw.
Yet not alone thy genius we deplore,
Nor o'er thy various talents drop the tear; [more
But weep to think we ſhall behold no
A loſt companion, and a friend ſincere."

[*By the Duke and Ducheſs of Devonſhire; ſee vol.* LXXIV. *p.* 532.]

Mr.

LETTER XXX. ON PRISONS.

"So often things which seem at first in shew [ment,
"Without the compass of accomplish-
"Once ventur'd on, to that success do grow, [event:
"That e'en the authors do admire th'
"So many means, which they did never know,
"Do second their designs, and do present
"Strange unexpected helps; and chiefly then, [men."
"When th' actors are reputed worthy
Daniel, C. W. b. 2. ft. ix.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, May 29.*

WHILST I review the labours of my Friend, whose undeviating attention to places of incarceration has already produced the most beneficial effects, I cannot but feel some personal gratification, in the humble endeavours I have exerted in the precursive essays. By his impressive example and communications, aided by his private instructions, not only have Prisons and the management of Prisoners been improved, but a congenial spirit of benevolence and urbanity has been excited among the Magistracy and the Publick, as the present Essay*, with the preceding, happily display; and justify the Poet's pious conclusion upon his own animated interrogatories:

"And is there care in Heaven? and is there love [base,
"In heavenly creatures to those spirits
"That may compassion of their evils move? [were the case
"There is; else much more wretched
"Of men than beasts: but O the exceeding grace [tures so,
"Of highest God! that loves his crea-
"And all his works with mercy doth embrace;
"That blessed Angels he sends to and fro,
"To serve to wicked man, to serve his wicked foe!"
Spenser's Fairy Queen, B. 3. C. 8.

In my Friend Neild's letter, which accompanied the subsequent history, after adverting to the state of the Workhouse at Manchester, he observes that there is an addition to the building; and that cleanliness, ventilation, and proper separation of the females, are now taking place, in a manner which reflects honour on those gentlemen who have so laudably exerted themselves. At Liverpool, the Corporation are determined to finish the New Gaol there upon a well-digested humane plan, and thus emulate Lancaster, Preston, and Manchester, all in the same county; and the superior advantages which must be derived from a never-failing source of employment, which so flourishing a Sea-port enjoys, of picking oakum, making ropes, nets, blocks, mops, slops, &c. by those in health, encouraged by their receiving one-third of their earnings, would enable the prisoners to maintain themselves, and probably raise a surplus by their labour, whilst it initiated them into habits of industry and morality. Hitherto, indeed, these Essays have generally held up to view complicated scenes of human depravity and wretchedness. The dark painting of the canvass is now illumined with many bright tints; and Hope anticipates the completion of a picture whose light shall relieve every gloomy shade. This is the hope that brightens the vision of my humane Friend and his increasing Coadjutors; and to be received as one of the least of the phalanx, is the highest claim of J. C. LETTSOM.

PRESTON, *Lancashire*, HOUSE OF CORRECTION. *William Halstead*, Keeper; salary 130*l.* (out of which he pays 12*s.* per week to a turnkey) and a plot of ground worth 20*l. per annum*. Fees none. For the conveyance of prisoners to Lancaster, Wigan, and Ormskirk, 1*s.* *per* mile. Chaplain Rev. Mr. *Wray*; salary 20*l.* Duty; Sunday morning; prayers and sermon. Surgeon, Mr. *Birdsworth*; salary 10*l.* and makes a bill. Task-master, *Thomas Houghton*; salary 50*l.* and five *per cent.* on the gross earnings of the prisoners; he has a man to assist him, whom the county allows 12*s.* a week. Number of prisoners 1st October, 1802, men 115; women 45: total 160.

Allowance. Every day breakfast and supper: seven ounces of bread, two ounces of oatmeal, one quarter of an ounce salt, each meal, boiled into gruel. Dinner, Sunday and Thursday, half a pound of beef with the bone, seven ounces of bread, one pound of potatoes, and water to drink. Monday and Friday, seven ounces of bread each, and one quart of peas with vegetables, to 10 prisoners. Tuesday and Saturday a stew of cow-head and shins.

* With the exception, however, of Warrington Town Bridewell.

shins. Wednesday, seven ounces of bread, and four ounces of cheese each.

This Prison is a little way out of the town, near the church gate bar; and is surrounded by a boundary wall, which being at a distance from the prison, the keeper has within it a convenient garden.

On one side the entrance is the turnkey's lodge, on the other is the office of the Clerk of the Peace. Upstairs are two reception cells, where prisoners are examined before they are admitted into the interior of the prison; there are likewise rooms for the turnkey's family. For prisoners there are six airy courts about 22 yards by 12 each; four of which are for men, and two for women, with water, and a sewer in each. To every court-yard there is a day-room, the average size about five yards square. On the ground floor are 18 sleeping cells, 7 feet 6 inches, by 6 feet 6 inches, with vaulted roofs; there are 16 other cells, but, being very damp, were not used to put prisoners in. There are likewise on the ground floor 48 workshops, in which 31 pair of looms were employed when I was there. On the first story are 52 sleeping cells, the size of those below; and on the upper story 58. Each cell is fitted up with a wood bedstead, straw in sacking, two or three blankets, and a quilt; ventilated by an aperture over the door, and an iron grated window opposite. There is an excellent kitchen, fitted up with every convenience for frugal cookery. A room with a bath, in which every prisoner is washed previous to trial. Each prisoner has clean linen every Sunday, and all are required to attend Divine Service, unless prevented by sickness. The Chapel, which is in the centre of the building, has a cupola on the top, and is partitioned so that the men and women cannot see each other. There are two large workrooms up-stairs, in one of which were six pair of looms, and the other is used for batting cotton. Two rooms are set apart for infirmaries; but, as there were no sick prisoners at my visit, shoemakers and taylors were at work in one of them. The rules and regulations for the government of the Prison are conspicuously stuck up in various parts. The Court or Session House is within the walls, and convenient passages lead into it for prisoners on trial. Act for preservation of health and clauses against spirituous liquors both hung up; the prison clean. Number of prisoners, 24th October, 1805; men 42, women 70; total 112. It being the dinner-hour when I made this visit, I was much pleased with the order and regularity of the prisoners' behaviour, and the attention with which it was served. The Keeper was out on business: it therefore could not be accidental, but method; and indeed he appeared to me, on both visits, to be well calculated for the important trust. The total amount of earnings and disbursements, from Easter Sessions 1802 to Easter Sessions 1803, was as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
To total amount paid to prisoners discharged	362	6	2½
Do. necessaries for Manufactory, oil, batting-sticks, &c.	8	0	0
Do. cash advanced to prisoners, and entered to their accounts	32	16	9½
Do. of salary for an assistant in the Manufactory	30	12	0
Do. of *per centage* allowed task-master	78	11	1
Do. of cash paid to Mr. *Threlfall*, the inspector	965	15	5½
	£.1471	2	0

	£.	s.	d.
By total amount of cotton picking	685	17	6
Do. do. of weaving	615	2	0
Do. joiners, taylors, shoemakers, &c.	169	3	0
	£.1471	2	0

Average number of prisoners for the year, 166. The accounts are examined and signed by Mr. *Threlfall*, the inspector, and laid before the Magistrates at each Quarter Sessions, with the vouchers from the several employers for their respective sums. Amount of earnings from 4th October 1804, to the 9th October 1805, 911*l.* 14*s.*

	£.	s.	d.
Disbursements for the above period	303	13	4½
Cash paid by Mr. *Threlfall*, the Inspector	508	0	7½
	£.811	14	0

These prisoners have the other moiety of *William Edmundson*'s legacy, mentioned in the list at Lancaster; it amounts now to 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and is the only benefaction to this

this priſon. It is diſtributed as follows: every New Year's day each priſoner receives a loaf of fine bread, value three halfpence, ſix ounces of cheeſe, and a pint of ale; and what the legacy is ſhort of that allowance, is made up out of the earnings. They have likewiſe a holiday every New Year's day in the afternoon.

Debtors arreſted by the proceſs iſſuing out of the Borough court for ſums under 10*l.* are ſent here. At my viſit in 1802, I remarked a total neglect of cleanlineſs in the court-yards of this priſon, and for want of a drain the uncovered depoſits were extremely offenſive. Dung-hills up to the very windows of the workſhops, and a hog-ſtye in another part; and I am ſorry to obſerve, that there was no alteration at my laſt viſit, 29d October, 1805. I am informed that it is intended to vault or cover them over next Summer; but I think the nuiſance cannot be removed without a regular drain is made for ſo crowded a place; it would then be an excellent priſon.

MANCHESTER.* *New Bailey Priſon*; *William Dunſtan*, Gaoler; ſalary 200*l.* but advanced in January Seſſion, 1803, to 300*l.* and coals and candle. Fees and garniſh aboliſhed. Taſk-maſter, *William Hutton*; ſalary 50*l.* and one-ſixth part of the priſoners' earnings; and three Turnkeys, 16*s.* a week each: theſe ſalaries are paid by the Hundred of Salford. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Cheek*, now Rev. Mr. *Dalbis*; ſalary 30*l.* Duty Tueſday and Friday; prayers and a lecture.

Surgeon, Mr. *Richard Nanſan*; ſalary 30*l.* now raiſed to 40*l.* and medicines provided by the Hundred. Number of priſoners, 4th October 1802; men felons 84, women 70. Bridewell priſoners 49, convicts 11; total 164.—Allowance. Every day breakfaſt and ſupper; a quart of oatmeal porridge, and half a pound of bread each meal. Dinner on *Sunday*, half a pound of boiled beef, half a pound of bread, and one pound of potatoes or other vegetables. *Monday*, a quar of vegetable or peaſe ſoup, from the beef of *Sunday*. *Tueſday*, four ounces of cheeſe, and half a pound of bread. *Wedneſday*, a quart of rice and oatmeal porridge, and half a pound of bread. *Thurſday* the ſame as *Sunday*. *Friday* the ſame as *Monday*. *Saturday*, ox-head and ſhin-bones made into a ſtew.

Remarks. This priſon is properly ſurrounded by a boundary wall 100 yards ſquare, at a diſtance which affords a convenient garden for the growth of vegetables for the uſe of the priſon.

The turnkey's lodge in front has four reception-rooms for priſoners, and a room with a warm and cold bath, where priſoners are waſhed, the county cloathing put on, and their own cloaths purified, ticketed, and hung up. Over this lodge, in front, is the Examining Magiſtrate's room, which opens into a very neat Seſſions-houſe, or New Bailey Court Houſe; in the front pannel of which, is the Magiſtrate's Oath painted in golden letters; and the Rev. *W. R. Hay* is appointed Chairman of the Quarter Seſſions, with a ſalary of 400*l. per annum*. In the centre of the priſon is the Gaoler's houſe. There are nine airy court-yards; two for men felons before trial; two for men felons after trial; two for male Bridewell priſoners; one for women felons; one for women Bridewell priſoners; and one for convicted female felons. On the ground-floor are 14 ſolitary cells, 8 feet by 6, and 7 feet 10 inches high; each has a ſmall aperture over the door for the admiſſion of a glimmering light and air. At each end, and down 10 ſteps, is a dungeon 8 feet by 6 feet 8, and 7 feet 10 inches high; theſe have each an iron grating over the door 21 inches by 14, and double doors, the outer iron-grated, the inner wood. This range of cells is ſeparated from the Court by a lobby four feet wide, and have a warm flue through them. In the different court-yards are *ſixty-ſix* workſhops, where all the priſoners are employed in weaving, batting cotton, carding, &c. &c. On the firſt ſtory of the building the chapel is in the centre, into which four wards reſpectively open; ſo that the ſexes are completely ſeparated, and out of ſight of each other. In each ward there are 11 ſleeping cells 8 feet by 6, well ventilated, and divided from each other by a paſſage or lobby five feet wide, at the end of which there is a plentiful ſup-

* I beg the Magiſtrates will pleaſe to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the honour done me, in paying ſuch attention to my remarks on the Workhouſe and lunaticks there, and for the great improvements which have been ſo liberally and humanely ordered.

ſupply of water, with a towel and ſoap for the uſe of the priſoners, who are required to waſh themſelves previous to every meal, and if they come dirty are turned without. On the ſecond ſtory are four wards with 11 cells each, the ſame as thoſe below. There are three rooms ſet apart for the ſick, 24 feet by 18, with three beds in each, and a Diſpenſary with medicines. Every priſoner has a ſeparate bed, the frame of which is *iron*, with a wood frame upon it, a hair mattraſs, a ſheet (changed every fortnight), two or three blankets, and a rug. On a detached part there are 14 work cells added ſince the priſon was built. The Act for the preſervation of health and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are conſpicuouſly hung up, and the whole priſon white-waſhed twice a year, or oftener if it requires it; and the Gaoler ſeems very attentive to promote cleanlineſs and induſtry. Each priſoner has one-third of his earnings, upon producing a certificate of his or her good behaviour to the Magiſtrates, ſigned by the *Keeper* and *Chaplain*; and ſome have received from 10 to 15*l.* each, part of which is laid out in purchaſing ſuch articles of wearing apparel as the priſoner ſtands in need of. The amount of earnings, is upon an average ninepence *per* day, and their diet ſtands in about ſixpence halfpenny; the overplus is accounted for to the treaſurer. The hours of work are from ſix in the morning to ſix in the evening, during the Summer, and from eight to eight in the Winter, allowing half an hour to breakfaſt, and one hour to dinner. There is an excellent kitchen fitted up, and furniſhed with every article for frugal cookery. A man-cook dreſſes the proviſions and ſerves out each priſoner's allowance. There is water over the three boilers, and in every court, to which all priſoners have acceſs, and the neceſſaries communicate with the common ſewer. The humanity and liberality of the gentlemen of the opulent and reſpectable Hundred of Salford, is conſpicuous in every department of the priſon police. In the laſt nine years 5005 priſoners have been received; the deaths only 21. There are 130 ſleeping-cells, and the average number of priſoners 112, whoſe expence of maintenance and earnings from the 27th April to the 19th July 1803, was as follows:

Expence of Maintenance.

	£.	s.	d.
Butchers bill - -	38	19	11
Baker's do. - -	168	6	0
Meal, peas, and ſalt -	61	7	0
Rice, ſoap, &c. -	14	9	0
Cloth for clothing -	18	18	0
Vegetables from the garden	6	7	0
Exceeds in earnings -	91	7	8
	£.394	14	7

Earnings.

Produce of work -	382	0	0
Sundry proviſions on hand	7	16	7
By deſerters ſubſiſtence	4	18	0
	£.394	14	7

The priſoners' earnings in 1801 amounted to 812*l.*; and in 1804 to 991*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Number of priſoners 25 October, 1805, *ſeventy-one*.

N. B. The ſeſſions ended on the 19th of October, when there were *one hundred and twenty-two*.

WARRINGTON *Town Bridewell*; two rooms in the Workhouſe yard, one about nine feet ſquare, in which three women were confined; the other, nine feet by five, had one man in it; each of them a bedſtead and ſtraw. No windows! No water! No court! No ſewer! They are never permitted to come out of theſe wretched and offenſive rooms, but when the conſtable of the town, who is the keeper, thinks proper to attend them. Allowance for diet the ſame as the poor in the *Workhouſe*, which is as clean as its dilapidated ſtate will admit; and the paupers appear well attended to: they receive twopence in a ſhilling out of their earnings. Keeper, John Williamſon; ſalary 60*l.*; he told me that he read prayers to the poor every Sunday. October 19, 1802. Employment, winding warps, ſpinning, and carding hair. At work 18; old and unable 38; under five years of age 12. Total 68.

My dear friend, The advantages ariſing from the employment of priſoners in Bridewells and Houſes of Corrections cannot, I think, be more fully demonſtrated than by the two excellent priſons above deſcribed; and it is to be hoped their example will rouze the Magiſtrates to exert thoſe powers, which the Acts of 19 C. II. and 12 G. III. have authorized. Idleneſs is the root of all evil; yet in very many of our Bridewells and Houſes of Correction there is no employ whatever, even

for

for those committed to *hard labour*. I do not think it a difficult matter so to encourage Industry, as to make Idleness become as *irksome* as heretofore it has been palatable; and this opinion is formed from conversation with prisoners at various times and places by, dear Sir, your most obliged and faithful humble servant, JAS. NEILD.

Dr. Lettsom, London.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

"A LIFE of the Right Reverend and learned John Fisher, S. T. P. Lord Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; being a sequel to the Lives of Dr. John Wickliffe and Bishop Reginald Pocock, in order to complete Archbishop Usher's History of the Succession of the Christian Church; written in the years 1730 and 1731; in which is an Abridgment of the Bishop's Works, or Writings, containing 261—330 leaves in folio, very fair; and an Appendix in 43 numbers, written by Mr. Lewis and other gentlemen, 122—186, with index.

"An Historical account of the Life and Writings of the learned and Reverend George Hickes, D. D. Dean of Worcester and an eminent Nonjuror; to which is added a Collection of Papers relating to it. Collected and written in the years 1744 and 1745; with a List of the Deprived Bishops and Clergy at the Revolution in 1689, &c.; to be added to the Collection at the end of Dr. Hickes's Life: in three pieces, half bound."

The above works of Mr. Lewis were sold, at the sale of his library, at Mr. Langford's in Covent Garden, 1749, and bought by the late Sir Peter Thompson, knt. of Poole.

It would be a gratification to many of your Correspondents to know where they are now to be met with. H. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

IT appears from Mr. Hasted's History of Kent, vol. II. p. 657, that Christopher Colyns was constable of Queenborough Castle only one year, 2 Richard III. to which your picture, p 417, applies. The docquet for his warrant is among the Harleian MSS. No. 433, 390, among which No. 2094 is the docquet of a warrant for timber to be delivered to *Christopher Colyns* for certain reparations at the castle *Queneſburghe*, given 16 February, anno 2 Richard III.; and ib. No. 2139 is a commission, shewing that he had authority to take masons, stones, &c. necessary for the works in the said castle, dated London, April 10, in the same year. This establishes the fact, of Christopher Colyns being constable of this castle, but does not illustrate the event commemorated in a picture painted within six months of his appointment to the office. The designation of the persons on each side of the constable does not meet the idea of their being meant for *fools*, or decorated with *asses ears*; nor does the portcullis appear to be down: I rather conceive the constable is in his place, and at his post, with his *officers* or *soldiers*, in their *helmets* and *maces*, or some weapon held by or near them. The chain is ready to be loosed, and the portcullis to be let down whenever any prisoners are brought to be added to the number of those already confined there (among whom were probably a lady entitled to a coronet, and a priest). The guns are pointed, and the guards mounted under the banner of the constable; and the heads imply the execution of some other prisoners. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

"MUGGLETONIANS.—A wretched sect sprung up in England, so called from one Muggleton, a mechanic. Among other scandalous heresies, they affirm that God the Father, leaving the government of Heaven to Elias, came down and suffered upon earth in human form. They deny likewise the articles of the Trinity, the creation of the earth and water, the immortality of the soul, the authority and use of the hierarchy; and some of them are said to declare against the lawfulness of Magistracy. Dr. Chamberlaine's Present State of England, edit. 20*. Author of the Snake in the Grass. (query Lellie) &c." Supplement to Collier's Dictionary, 1705.

Muggleton's Works, with his portrait, were published in 1756.

When certain followers of Muggleton applied to the late Rev. John Ditton, then lecturer of Islington (son of the celebrated Astronomer who was Whiston's contemporary) to know *how big God was*, he returned this shrewd answer: "The Heaven of Heavens will not contain him," 1 Kings viii.; and yet "he inhabits an humble heart." Isaiah lvii. 15. Q.Q.

* Omitted in subsequent editions.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

THE juſtice of the application of Bp. Taylor's character of Apollodorus, (p. 418) reminds me of a paſſage I have ſeen referred to in ſome of our newſpapers, which aſcribes to Dr. Brown, the firſt Proteſtant Iriſh archbiſhop, in the middle of the 16th century, a kind of prophetic deſcription of the Jeſuits, and under them of the Jacobins of the preſent day; a ſet of perſons who would clamour about other people's liberty till they would loſe their own; with other characteriſtic features of that party. Second Phœnix, I. 196; Churton's Lives of Biſhop Smith, &c. p. 77.

Another fact I wiſh to have ſubſtantiated, viz. "Queen Elizabeth poſſeſſed a complete collection of royal robes, from the Conqueſt down to her day," p. 427. I preſent you with a catalogue of her old apparel, which ſhe beſtowed on her ladies in waiting; but I never heard ſhe had a ſuit older than her own wearing.

Order of Queen ELIZABETH *for the gift of her old Cloaths to her Maids of Honour. (From the Original; tranſcribed in a Copy of* Ives's *Select Papers on Engliſh Antiquities, purchaſed at the Sale of Mr.* Meyrick's *Library this Summer.)*

"ELIZABETH, by the Grace of Göd quene of Englande, France and Irelande, defendor of the faith, &c. To all and ſingular to whome theiſe ſhall come, greating. Know ye, that our truſtie and wel beloved ſervants, John Roynor and Ralph Hoope, yeomen of our guardrobe of roobes, hath delyverid by our commandem^t oute of their cuſtodye and charge, att divers and ſundry tymes, all ſuche p'cell of ſtuff by us gevon to ſundry p'ſons whoſe names enſue as more playnelyne hereafter doth appere, that is to ſaye, firſt—gevon to the Lady Katheryn Grey, oone open gowne of black vellat layed on with three paſſamayne laſes, with a frenge; lyned throughoute with black farceonett.

Item, gevon to the Lady Cobham, oone looſe gowne of black ſattin raſed allong, and with a garde of blak vellat, ſtyched, byas cutt, and ravelidd, and edgid, with a frenge, lyned with farceonett and fuſtian,—and oone round kyrtle of blak wrought vellat; edged with a frenge, and lyned with farceonett,—and alſo oone petycoate of crimſon vellat with a ſtyched garde, lyned with cotton and fuſtian.

Item, gevon ſo the Lady Carew, oone Frenche kyrtle of purple wrought vellat, with a ſattin grounde, lyned with taphata.

Item, taken by the ſaid John Roynor and Ralfe Hoope oone night gown paſt our wearing of blak vellat, weltid with a midbank welt of blak vellat, ſtyched with ſilk, furred with callabar, and edgid with luzerne.

Item, gevon to Katheryn Cary, oone gowne of ruſſet ſattin, weltid downe right with blak vellat, with ruffe of ruſſet taphata, round, all about.

Item, gevon to Dorothy Brodebelte, oone open gowne of ruffett wrought vellat, the grounde ſattin, with brode welts whiped over with a ſattin wrethe, edgid with a frenge, and lyned with a farceonett, and faced with pynked taphata, and oone petycoate of vellat ſtryped with gold, the ſkyrts lyned with purple farceonett.

Item, gevon to Elizabeth Sands, oone open gowne of prented ſattin, garded with vellat, and lyned with taphata, and oone Spaniſh gowne of unſhorne vellat, ruffed with taphata, ſett with buttons and lowpes, lyned with taphata.

Item, gevon to Elizabeth Sloe oone gown of blak pinked vellat, borderid aboute with thre ſwelling welts, cutt and raved, lyned with taphata, and edgid with a frenge.

Item, gevon to a Tartarian woman, oone looſe gowne of blak taphata, weltid byas with blak vellat on either ſide of the welt a purpled laſe of ſilk, lyned with taphata: oone Frenche kyrtle of ruffett ſattin, lyned with ruffed taphata; oone looſe gowne of blak taphata, with a brode garde of vellat, layed on with whiped laſe and Bruſſells work laſe, lyned with blak taphata; and French kyrtle of blak ſattin, weltid with vellat, and lyned with taphata.

Item, Delyvered to Katheryne Aſhtely, by her to be employed in panying of cuſhions, oone Frenche gowne of purple vellat lyned with purple taphata, with a paire of wide ſleeves of the ſame.

Item, taken by the ſaid John Roynor and Rauf Hoope, one night gowne paſt our wearing, of blak ſattin, with two yards of vellat, with a frenge laſe layd upon the edge of the garde, furred with lybards and faced with luzerne.

All which ſtuff, and every part and p'cell thereof, we do knowledge to have been delyvired ſince the laſt of January an° ſecond. regni mihi, in manner and forme aboveſaid, by the ſaid John Roynor and Raef Hoope, and thereof do acquit and diſcharge the ſaid John and Raef, their heires, executors, and adminiſtrators, by theiſe p'ſents, againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors.

Given under our Signett att our Mannor at Grenewiche, the 16th May, the thirde yere of our reigne, 1560."

P. 430. b. 10 lines from bottom, read lottery.

431. b. 21. read Arrian.

Does

Does not the character of Suffenus in Catullus (p. 383) admirably suit our modern *book collectors*?

P. 430. A beautiful painting of the transmission of the *fleur de lis* from Heaven, to the abbot or hermit of Joyenval, and by him to Clovis, in the Bedford missal, engraved from it by Mr. Edwards, may be seen in the account of that Missal printed by Mr. Nichols, 1794, p. 17. Philip Augustus first introduced it in 1190. See p. 318.

The family of PLAYTERS, p. 451, is also omitted in the New Baronetage.

It is not in my recollection, that Pew-openers *demand* a salary for permitting a single individual even in their own parishes to have a seat in a church. If it means a Christmas-box, it is in the power of every individual to refuse it; and if a fee on being let into a pew, they may do the same. How much greater is the indecorum of letting seats to rent, either in churches or chapels. We have heard of certain *clerical* renters who inquired after the amount, and the capability of the building to raise it, before they treated for it; or who divided it in partnership. This has been made an excuse for *free-churches*: a fashionable speculation, but not always a profitable one: either by the division of the preachers who are to supply it, or by the loss of the funds, by failure of the bankers, or other reasons better concealed than published. "The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all," says the wise king of Israel. Yet the enlightened inhabitants of England do not facilitate the worship of their common Lord, and thus open a pretence for new doctrines and new chapels, which they arm to prevent.

In the list of Catalogues at the end of the British Critic for April 1806, the library of John Meyrick, esq. F. S. A. is said to be sold by *Leigh and Sotheby*, April 21, and 11 following days; whereas it was really sold by King and Lochée. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

"*Authors before they write should read.*"

IF this be expedient for Authors, how much more so is it for Critics; who, otherwise, may have the ill fortune to censure writers for what they never wrote. In this unlucky predicament is a critique in the last volume of the Archæologia, p. 164, upon an useful little book, well known to Antiquaries, by the title of "An Index to the Records." Mr. Astle, the critic, after setting forth in lamentable terms the fatal effects arising from anachronisms, attacks the author of the Index as having been a chief causer of these mischiefs, in the following words: "Several authors have been misled by a work which was published somewhat more than sixty years ago, (London, 1739, 8vo.) entitled, 'An Index to the Records.' The author makes the commencement of each reign a year too late, the second year being called the first."

Had Mr. Astle read the Advertisement prefixed to the Chronological Table, which is the subject of his censure, a trouble that he ought to have taken as he did not understand the table itself, he would have found that at p. 186, the author desired his READER to observe, "that the year of our Lord is placed against the end, not the beginning, of the respective year of each king's reign; and under the name of every king is mentioned the day, month, and year, when his reign began." When he had READ this, he would have discovered that the error he had so severely stigmatized did not originate with the author, but with the critic; whose unhappy precipitation mistook the end of the year for the beginning. Thus much I held myself bound in justice to state in vindication of a book, which, though small in size, is of not little utility.

When I had written this, I stumbled upon a passage in the same volume of the Archæologia, page 169, which, though *I have read*, I do not presume to understand, much less to criticize. Perhaps some of your correspondents will have the goodness to enlighten me. It occurs in Mr. Sharon Turner's Memoir respecting the early use of Rhime. He says, "the French Missionary to China, who died in 1780," says, "the most ancient Chinese verses are rhimed; there are some *forty centuries old*". These facts, of the ancient existence of rhime in Hindostan, and China"——

As these are admitted by Mr. Turner to be facts, it can be attended with no difficulty to him, or any other gentleman who is acquainted with them (unhappily the French Missionary is

* Memoire concernant l'Histoire des Chinois, tom. viii. p. 201, ed. Paris, 1782.

no

no more), to anſwer the following queries:

Are theſe Chineſe rhimes a written verity, or do they depend upon tradition only?

If written, what are the characters? Are they the ſame as are now uſed by the Chineſe?

On what ſubſtance are they written?

By what rules did the French Miſſionary aſcertain the age of the writing?

If not written, what reliance can be placed on the veracity of the Chineſe who rehearſed them to him?

May they not be as modern as Macpherſon's Fingal?

Or, to cut the matter ſtill ſhorter, what reaſon is there to believe that the French Miſſionary either ſaw or heard Chineſe rhimes of 4000 years old?

He who will anſwer theſe queſtions ſatisfactorily, *erit mihi magnus Apollo.*

Yours, &c. R. R.

PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, N° XCVIII.

(1790).

AT 12 miles diſtance from York, on the Malton road, are the remains of KIRKHAM Priory. Little of the walls are in being, except the gateway, which is enriched in the higheſt manner. The ground has buried the elevation almoſt to the ſpringing of the arch: above which are two windows with excellent traceries; and on the ſides of the elevation are buttreſſes. On the face of the building are many ſhields of arms, niches, and compartments, containing baſſo-relievos and ſingle ſtatues. Among the figures are St. George and the Dragon, a Knight, and a Giant; Our Saviour on the croſs; Two Angels with the inſtruments of the Paſſion; St. Peter; The Deity, &c.

BEVERLEY.

At the entrance into the town from York, and likewiſe from Howden, are gateways; the deſigns ſimple, and but little varied. That from York has a regular-formed Pointed archway, ſmall windows over the arch, and on each ſide plain buttreſſes, the whole terminating with triple-ſtoried buttreſſes. On the left of the gateway is attached an antient houſe; the windows to the firſt ſtory have traceries. The gateway from Howden in its archway gives the flat Tudor ſweep: on each ſide buttreſſes with compartments: has a common pediment pitched roof (modern.)

St. Mary's church. An elegant and ſplendid exterior; the deſign marks the ſtyle temp. Hen. VI. conſiſts of a nave, ſide-aiſles, tranſepts, a lofty centre tower, choir, porch, &c. The whole work is uncontaminated by modern alterations. Againſt ſome columns, or pillars, in the nave, are placed the ſtatues of five minſtrels, with this inſcription:

"Thys pyllor made the Mynstrels."

The inſtruments they play on are a tabor and ſide drum, a creuth, a baſe flute, a guittern, a treble flute. Theſe inſtruments are calculated to produce ſounds in ſcore, or full harmony*. Againſt an antient manſion in one of the ſtreets is a remarkable baſſo-relievo. In the centre a Knight on foot attacking a wild boar; in a tree near at hand is a damſel waiting the event of the combat. On the left, as a detached ſubject, is a naked figure ſeated, holding a youth in a ſtrange poſition. On the right, another detached ſubject, wherein is a ſecond naked figure about to devour two ſerpents†.

The *Minſter*. Sir. C. Wren's propoſed proteſtional trick of erecting a *rotunda*, with a *cupola* within the great centre tower of Old St. Paul's [ſee vol. LXXI. p. 412], and when completed to take down the tower and ſurprize the world with his "incomparable new deſign," being rendered uſeleſs by the great fire; we have but to imagine what an odious ſight ſuch an object would have appeared. Lord Burlington was more fortunate; for he has actually put part of Sir Chriſtopher's plan into execution on this Minſter, by ſetting upon the great centre tower a very *cupola*. What with the fury of blind zeal on one hand to deſtroy, and the more blind rage of architectural taſte on the other to *improve* our antient works, we ſhall ere long have few originals to boaſt of. It were well could our ſurveys of thoſe great fabrics yet left in their unaltered dreſs be fully entered upon; but the means adequate to place me in ſo deſirable an employ are not directly within my graſp. The following memoranda of this Church, like thoſe already gone over, is now collected from thoſe ſketches taken in order to fulfil a miſſion towards illuſtrating certain publications, and taken when I had no idea of ſubmitting their deſcription to pub-

* Engraved in Antient Sculpture. † Do. lic

lic conſideration: of courſe my notes muſt come defective in point of general information, as was the caſe with regard to *York* in my laſt number.

The North Weſt view appears to the eye with peculiar ſatisfaction, being wholly free from novel obſtructions. The deſign, particularly in the Weſt front, much reſembles York Cathedral. The decorations are nearly as profuſe, though the dimenſions are very far behind in the ſcale of compariſon. The wretched cupola, above noticed, has a moſt deformed and unnatural effect, as ſeen amidſt pointed windows, buttreſſes, pinnacles, &c. The circumſtance ſhould never be forgotten; nor ſhould adequate praiſe ever be withheld in regard to that undertaking which took place a few years paſt, in re-eſtabliſhing the North front of the North tranſept to its perpendicular ſituation, which, before that event, overhung its baſe four feet, ſo as to threaten the ſudden downfall of this part of the Church. Recollect a combination of carpentry, replete with the moſt extraordinary mechanic powers, raiſing or forcing the whole face of the front, at one ſurpriſing effort, into its proper upright. This front has ever ſince ſtood firm; and will remain, no doubt, a laſting memorial of the ingenious Artiſt's great abilities, who performed ſo arduous an undertaking.

Interior. Ever holding this belief, that our anceſtors were complete maſters of compoſitions in ſcore, inſtrumental as well as vocal (the latter compoſitions are ſtill many in poſſeſſion of the curious), I was particularly attracted by a number of ſmall ſtatues over the columns on each ſide of the Nave, playing on a variety of muſical inſtruments, well adapted to produce full harmony. Guittern (guittar), Bagpipes, Viel, Crewth, Guittern, of another form, Tamborine, Large Flute, Baſs ditto, Baſs Bagpipes, Small Harp, Double Tamborine, Dulcimer, Small Harp, of another form, Baſs Guittern, or Theorbe, Trumpet, Small Harp, of a ſtill varied form, Tabor and Pipe, a Baſs Crewth*.

In the ſcreen behind the high altar is a perſon playing on a flute with two extremities, whereby the performer might play firſt and ſecond. On a capital in the South tranſept are three inſtrumental performers. The inſtrument to the centre figure is nearly deſtroyed, but ſeems to have been a large flute. The ſecond performer has a crewth; and the third man, allowing for ſome havock made on the inſtrument, bears ſtrong reſemblance to a baſs crewth, or violincello, and played on in the modern way.

Among the ſculptures about the walls is a fiend holding in a ſack two females, who are in devotional attitudes. Two *half* fiends, in ſtrange conjunction. A male and female (lower parts ſhew that of beaſts) in very familiar attitudes. Two maſters of defence in fierce combat, with ſwords and hand-ſhields. Baſſo-relievo of King Athelſtan and John of Beverley. The painting of theſe two perſonages in the South tranſept has loſt the greater part of its intrinſic value, by having been *re-touched*, alias *reſtored*, alias *accommodated* to the coſtume of James the Firſt's reign, when it is to be inferred ſuch "picture-mending" took place.

Tomb in North tranſept, the ſtatue a Prieſt; his robes embroidered with a profuſion of arms.

Chapel, Eaſt end of the North aile of the Choir; a tomb of an Earl of Northumberland, of rich work. Monument of Lady Percy on the North ſide of the Choir. In the deſign, workmanſhip, and taſte, every thing is perfect, chaſte, and elegant. The maſonic parts are minute, and cut with the niceſt care; the foliages luxuriant and delicately handled; and the ſculptures of figures are profuſe beyond all compare, and of the fineſt ſchool, proving that our artiſts at this time muſt have ſtood the proud compeers with any foreign ſon of the chiſſel, either of the then day, or of more remote periods. It is with much exultation I tell, that the condition of the whole monument is exceeding good, having eſcaped the uſual mutilations ſo common on theſe ſepulchral remains. The monument on its North front may be thus deſcribed. A plain oblong pedeſtal ſupports a plain ſtone cheſt (containing the aſhes of the deceaſed); on the top are indents, once filled with the braſs effigies of the Lady. On each ſide the deſign are buttreſſes made out with compartments, pinnacles, &c. Within theſe buttreſſes are columns ſupporting an ogee architrave, with crotchets, and

* Engraved in Antient Sculpture.

and a finial ſupporting a ſitting figure, which architrave incloſes five great turns, each great turn containing leſſer turns. A pediment with crotchets and a finial then ſucceed, and finiſh the contour of the monument. This general form is repeated on the South front, leaving within the two fronts a ſpace of four feet (the width of the chest), which is finely groined and ornamented. In the ſpandrils of the ſmaller turns of the ſweeping architraves are baſſo-relievos; among them are the Salutation; the Nativity; our Lady ſeated near our Lord; St. Catherine; a variety of Angels, &c. In the ſpandrils of the greater turns are eight perſonages, forming the firſt characters of Edward III's court (this monument erected in his reign), with ſhields of arms before them. One figure, by his ſhield and the crown within his helmet (the viſor up), preſents the portrait of Edward III. Another that of the Lady Percy. All the Knights (ſeven) are in complete armour, and of the moſt ſplendid kind. The admiration excited thus far muſt give way to more refined delight, when intent on the two ſeated ſtatues on the finials of the ſweeping architraves on each front. The ſtatue on the North ſide, Our Saviour pointing to the wound in his ſide. Near attending are two Angels with the inſtruments of the Paſſion. The ſtatue on the South ſide (looking towards the Altar) is the Deity receiving the ſoul of the Lady in a winding-ſheet borne by two Angels. Here are alſo two attending Angels. The attitude of the Deity is full of dignity; the countenance benign, and compoſed. That of the Lady is wrought up to the higheſt point of adoration, in an ardent hope of divine acceptance. The expreſſion in the faces of the Angels bearing the ſheet are marked with beatific joy and welcome. Oh, wondrous art! oh, wondrous mind of man! that has thus produced, by his imitative hand, an anticipation of the great Creator's mercy! and to ſtimulate, by means of ſuch exalted workmanſhip, the beholder to emulate the meekneſs and pious obſervance of her whole ſoul (relying thus on ſculptured aſſurance), is about to receive the rewards prepared for the juſt*!

* This and the two preceding monuments are engraved in Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments."

Liſt of the moſt remarkable baſſo-relievos under the ſeats of the Choir. Men hunting the wild Boar. A Monkey riding a hare; another, acting as doctor to a bearded Goat. Hog playing on a bagpipe, accompanied by numerous Hogs dancing. Hog with a ſaddle. Hog playing on the harp. Groteſque figure of St. George fighting the Dragon. Man flaying a ſmall animal. Man kneeling, and preparing for penance. Man on horſeback, preceding a number of muzzled Bears. A Bear eating. Monkey holding the hind parts of a Dog as if playing on ſome muſical inſtrument. Bear-baiting. Man teaching a Monkey to dance. Monkey playing on the bagpipes, and a Bear dancing. Men ſlaughtering an animal. Man and a Dog. Huntſman ſounding his horn; ſurrounded by Dogs. Men with a Bear and a wheelbarrow. Man preparing a Dog to fight a Bear. Shield of arms ſupported by Dragons. A Pelican. A Hart ſitting on a tun. Groteſque ſport of Men riding on Rams, &c. A Shepherd with his Dog. Men drawing a Bear on a ſledge. Men with Bears. Men lifting weights. Monkeys at their gambols riding on Men, &c. Lion fighting a Dragon. Monkey dandling a Child. Monkey with a bottle. Men lifting weights, and weighing articles. Two Sculptors quarrelling; one, who ſeems retiring, has the chiſſel, while the other, who has the mallet, is about to ſtrike with it; on one ſide is a man holding his noſe in contempt, while on the other ſide is a man expreſſing his terror at the ſcene before him. A Fiend ſeizing a naked figure. A Miſer exploring his money-cheſt; a Fiend attending. A Glutton drinking; a Fiend attending. Dignified perſon going a-hawking. Man dreſſing (curious); he is putting on his long hoſe (pantaloons), ſhoes laying by him; his pouch hung up, and ready for hanging at his girdle. Man lifting a large ſtone. Female churning. Three Fools dancing a moriſco. Fool with his bauble, ſhewing poſtures. Another playing on a pipe and ſide-drum. In this collection of carvings there is much information of the coſtume and manners of the fifteenth century.

HOWDEN.

The great Church. Whether Yorkſhire was more fortunate in poſſeſſing the firſt Artiſts of the day, or that, by the complete eſtabliſhment of the

Pointed

Pointed arch mode of Architecture in the 14th century rays of genius diſcovered themſelves in every corner of the land, I will not take upon me at this time to determine; but thoſe buildings already paſſed under our notice, and that about to be deſcribed, are of ſuch excellent workmanſhip, that all elegance and every appropriate embelliſhment ſeem to have gone hand-in-hand together. This Church is on a large ſcale, a body, ſide-ailes, and lofty centre tower; the parts very rich: but, in following the deſign, in the Chapter-houſe, Choir, and its Side Ailes, the decorations are augmented to the utmoſt degree of magnificence and delicacy. I am, however, truly concerned to ſtate, that the Chapter-houſe and Choir are mere ruins, the walls only remaining.

To deſcribe the Eaſt front; we find the Eaſt window extending nearly to the top of the elevation; on each ſide buttreſſes with four tiers of niches, in which are ſtatues, &c. In the ſpace bounded by the pediment is another window, though ſmall (once lighting the roof), with ſurrounding niches. The pediment finiſhes with a turret full of niches, &c. The windows and buttreſſes to the ailes (carrying on the Eaſt front), are compoſed of correſponding work; though the particulars, as chaſte deſign marks out, aſſume a leſs portion of high-wrought particles than what is ſeen on the centre of the front.

The interior of the Chapter-houſe is called (not without reaſon) York's Chapter-houſe in Miniature; indeed the lines are ſo very minute, that the eye is drawn involuntarily to ſcrutinize, and diſcover, if poſſible, the final ramification of each tracery, or fix the endleſs turns of each delicious piece of foliage, but in vain: therefore we only thus inveſtigate, to be charmed and to be delighted at the general view.

The Body of the Church is in repair, and uſed by the pariſhioners. The original Screen entering into the Choir ſtill exiſts: the deſign good, but far inferior to the Architecture we have above particularized. In the niches of this Screen are ſtatues of a Religious with a book: Queen Emma with the plough-ſhares and penitentiary taper; St. Paul with the ſword; and St. Peter with the keys and the model of a Church. On the right of the Screen is an oblong pedeſtal, whereon is ſet the trunk of a gigantic ſtatue of a Religious: the drapery fine. In a ſmall projecting Chapel, on the South ſide of the Choir, is a monument and tombs of the *Saltmarſhes*. Though deſcendants of this family are in the neighbourhood, this Chapel is ſuffered to lie unroofed and unprotected. One tomb has a Knight in ring-armour, croſs-legged. Another tomb ſhews a Knight in ring-armour, with a Lady, who is croſs-legged alſo. On the ſides of this tomb are twelve figures of men and women, in civil and religious habits: the attitudes are pleaſingly varied. In the North wall is a monument; but deſpoiled of the ſtatue, and other enrichments.

Not far from Howden is

WRESSELL.

The Church is deſtroyed up to the gable end of the Weſt front: dimenſions ſmall. In a view of this ruin the back ground is filled with the remaining maſs of the Caſtle. The remains of the Caſtle conſiſt of one ſide of the great court. Here are many ſtate rooms, and a Chapel fitted up with decorations, ſuch as appeared on the declenſion of the Tudor ſtyle in the 16th century, and the introduction of the Italian groteſque at that period. A melancholy ſcene of grandeur every where prevailed; and deſerted by thoſe who alone can revive its former ſtate. In one of the chambers on the firſt floor, there is a communication with a double ſpiral ſtair-caſe, by means of which two perſons can aſcend and deſcend at the ſame time unknown to each other. In compartments over a door-way in this chamber are ſome curious carvings; in the centre one is carved the ſtory of St. Hubert, who is kneeling at the ſight of the hart bearing between his antlers a Crucifix. This ſort of ſtory is applied, and with better ſucceſs, to an adventure of David Bruce, King of Scots, who received a Crucifix from a hart he met, and on the ſpot built Holy-rood Houſe. At the battle at Durham, temp. Edw. III. Bruce brought with him this Crucifix; when, being taken priſoner, this Crucifix was hung up in the Cathedral, being called afterwards the Black Rood of Scotland, where it remained until the diſſolution of monaſteries, temp. Henry VIII. On the left of this baſſo-relievo is a knight, holding with his right hand a banner, and with his left chains, &c. On the

right

right of the baſſo-relievo is St. George ſlaying the Dragon.

It [may be recollected, that in the former number of theſe Purſuits, I touched on ſome particulars relative to *Beverley*-minſter, Howden Church, and Wreſſel Caſtle; but, as thoſe particulars were rather confined, I have preſumed to re-tread my paths of deſcription, hoping the repetition, (attended with many additional ſubjects) may not be found unintereſting or unprofitable. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 18.

THE incloſed account of the village of HAMPTON POYLE, was once intended as a *Specimen of a Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire*. The obſcurity of the ſpot, perhaps, might not entitle it to ſuch diſtinction; but the copiouſneſs of my materials for its hiſtory, and the hoſpitality of a late rector, induce me to fix upon it. H. E.

HAMPTON POYLE*.

HAMPTON, or *the Village*, is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Cherwell, about ſeven miles from Oxford, in the Hundred of Ploughley, and contains about 25 houſes.

The Church,

dedicated to the Virgin, conſiſts of a nave, reſting on four pointed arches, on octagon pillars, with a middle and two ſide aiſles; a chancel divided from the body of the church by a ſcreen beneath a pointed arch; and the only pleaſant entrance is by a South door†.

At the Weſt end of the church is a ſmall open gable (ſuch as is ſeen in

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* Where there were two or more villages in a county near to each other (as was the caſe here) of the ſame name, it became neceſſary to diſtinguiſh them by appropriate adjuncts, expreſſive either of the name of the owner, or of the relative ſituation of the place: the pariſh of Hampton received appellations expreſſive of both theſe. From its ſituation by *Goſford-bridge*, it was called Hampton-at-bridge (*juxta pontem*); and about 1270, when it paſſed by an heireſs into the Poyle family, their name became its appropriate adjunct. In the Biſhop of Lincoln's Regiſter, it is uſually ſtyled *Hampton ad pontem de Goſeford*. The adjoining pariſh of Shipton, in like manner received the appellation *upon Cherwell*, to diſtinguiſh it from Shipton *under* [Wich] *wood*, near Burford in this county. GOSFORD had once a nunnery of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, removed about 1180 to Buckland in Somerſetſhire. The eſtate at GOSFORD was given to the Nuns by Robert D'Oyley, and his ſon Henry, and continued in the hands of the Hoſpitallers (who built an Oratory or Chapel here, about 1224. Reg. Abb. Oſney in Thes. Æd. Chriſti Ox. f. 47) till the Diſſolution. It was granted 34 Hen. VIII. to Anth. Stringer and John Williams. Mon. Angl. tom. i. 545, 550. See Tann. Not. Mon. and a more copious account in Collinſon's Somerſetſhire. *Goſford* and Thrup are hamlets of the pariſh of Kidlington.

Thrup [A. S. Thorpe] ſignifies a lodge in a foreſt or a Hamlet. Lidgate the Poet, in his Troy Boke, b. ii. c. 10, mentions "provinces, borowes, villages, and thropes." It now conſiſts of about five houſes; but bears the appearance of having once been larger: it has a neat and antient croſs, perfect. Long after the adjunct of *Gay* was given to the Hampton by Blechingdon, it ſeems to have been termed "*Hampton parva*." By this name it occurs in a deed, bearing date 2 January, 1285-6. (Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 306.) And ſo late as 1349, *our* Hampton is called *Hampton Magna*. (Reg. Gynewell, Epiſc. Linc.)

† At the Southern entrance of moſt of our churches is a porch, whoſe uſe may be variouſly accounted for. It was antiently called the PARVIS (*à parvis pueris ibi edoctis*), where the prieſt was uſed to educate the children of the pariſh: it was ſometimes uſed for the holding of Courts Temporal, where the lawyers held their pleadings: whence Chaucer, prol. 9.

"A Serjeant at Law, ware and wiſe,
That had often been at the *Pyſtiſe*."

Here the hands of the couple were joined by the prieſt, and great part of the marriage ſervice performed. Here alſo the bride received her dower; hence called *dos ad oſtium eccleſiæ*. At the conſecration of the church too a ſermon was delivered from it; and it was the place whence the Acolite in antient times occaſionally addreſſed the congregation previous to their entering the church. An Antiquary, who has devoted much of his time to the examination of eccleſiaſtical remains, aſſures me, he has met with one or two inſtances, about the period of the Reformation, where it was uſed for the ſale of books. Oppoſite the South doors were uſually placed ſtone croſſes; no ſigns of any, however, appear at Hampton Poyle: in many dioceſes theſe were objects of averſion at the Reformation. Whether we may attribute the perfect ſtate in which many of them yet appear in this part of the kingdom to the diſmemberment of the Lincoln Dioceſe under Henry VIII. I know not: perhaps the people of that extenſive diſtrict

many of the antient Welſh churches) about a foot and a half in thickneſs, capped with an angular roof, and ſerving as a tower, with two bells in ſmall receſſes*. The Eaſt window of the chancel conſiſts of three days, ſurmounted by the ſame number of Gothic wheels; and the whole fabric is cieled with rafter work†, reſting on ſmall projections of ſtone.

In a North window of the chancel theſe arms were to be ſeen ſtained in glaſs, ſoon after the Reſtoration‡. "Checquy Ar. and S. impaling Ar. a ſaltire G. within a bordure S. bezanty; *Poyle*."

The font at the lower end of the North aile is low and circular, upon a ſquare baſe; the baſin lined with lead is capacious, as for total immerſion; and at the bottom a ſmall aperture for draining off the conſecrated water§. The capital of the ſecond pillar on the North ſide is adorned with the rude ſculpture of an early period, perhaps Norman, conſiſting of four heads, in cloſe round helmets of mail, and arms interwoven with each other. In the middle of the North wall is a pointed arch of the contraſted Gothic kind‖, ſupported by Angels to the waiſts with ſhields, (bearing at the Weſt end, Checquy [*Banaſtre*], impaling a Saltire within a bordure, bezanty [*Poyle*]; and at the Eaſt end, the Saltire within a bordure, bezanty, alone) ſided by purfled finials, and terminating in a ſhort bouquet; on both ſides of which, over the arch, are ſmaller trefoil arches of tracery in relief, and pinnacles at the ſides. Eaſtward of this is a plain pointed arch that ſeparates the nave from the chancel, and a piſcina projects, ſupported by a head and hands, but without either feneſtella or credence. From the ſituation of the piſcina, it would ſeem, that the upper end of the North aile formerly ſerved as a Chantry Chapel: cloſe by this is the pulpit, placed on the remains of the aſcent to the Rood-loft. In the arch at the entrance of the chancel, are the holes in which the irons uſed to be fixed for ſuſpending the Veil before the Altar, in time of Lent¶. Much of the old ſeating too (before the uſe of *pews*) remains.

The church boaſts none of thoſe tawdry embelliſhments which too frequently diſgrace our ſacred edifices: though it diſplays few modern decorations, it has all the ornaments of ſacred comelineſs.

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diſtrict were not generally tinctured with the rudeſt zeal for reformation. Many circumſtances, it is probable, contributed to the deſtruction of parochial and church-yard croſſes in later times. Dr. Rawlinſon's MS Collections for Oxfordſhire, in the Bodleian, mention a croſs in Over-Worton church-yard, made an upping-block by the parſon.

* The ſmalleſt of theſe was the SAINT'S *bell*; ſo called "becauſe it was rung out when the prieſt came to thoſe words of the Maſs, *Sanctè, Sanctè, Sanctè, Deus Sabaoth.*" At Aliſbury in Buckinghamſhire, I find, anno 1533, "The paving of the chancel and two windows on the North ſide preſented there as faulty, and *the people ſhuld kneel on their knees at the levation that they might ſee it* (the Hoſt), *and on pain of not doing ſo, to forfet 4d. to the churchwardens to the uſe of the church.*" Extracted from the Linc. Reg. of Wills in Buck. MS. Willis, f. xiv.) Nor was this Bell only rung at the elevation of the Hoſt; it was the Prieſt's proper bell to be *rung at all times* when he wiſhed the congregation to be attentive; or, more properly ſpeaking, a *Notice Bell* of prayers to follow, which is expreſſly aſſerted in Biſhop Jewell's Defence of his Apology. The lovers of antient poetry may find the neglect of the people to the warning of the Saint's Bell, pointed at in Barclay's Ship of Fooles.

† Rafter-roofs, or, as we find them frequently termed in old pariſh-accompts, beam-cielings, were probably introduced ſoon after the Conqueſt. At Iffley, near Oxford, the chancel is vaulted with zig-zag arches of ſtone, croſſing each other at the centre. The ſame alſo occurs in the chancel of St. Peter's in the Eaſt, at Oxford; and in that of Stukeley Church in Buckinghamſhire; and was, perhaps, the caſe with all the better edifices of the Saxons.

‡ Wood. MSS. Muſ. Aſhmol. E. i. f. 214. manu ſuâ.—In this window the ſymbols of the four Evangeliſts are ſtill remaining.

§ Here may be obſerved, that the ſmall aperture, or channel for draining off the conſecrated water, is in the Miſſals of the Romiſh Church termed SACRARIUM *Baptiſterii*; and in like manner the drain of the Piſcina was called SACRARIUM *Piſcinæ*; though the latter is ſometimes written *Sacrarium* only.

‖ Very ſimilar to the canopy over Sir John Hawkwood's tomb at Sible-Hedingham in Eſſex, engraved in Mr. Nichols's Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, Number IV.

¶ The Veil was always dropt at the entrance of the chancel in Lent, which was the uſual ſeaſon for confeſſion: it was ſometimes, from the time when it was uſed, called the *Lent-Cloth*. In the churchwarden's accompts of St. Mary Hill, London, we have, 1502:

"For

In the chancel is a grave-ſtone for Humphrey Turion, rector, who died February 18, 1678-9.

On the South ſide is a ſmall window, now ſtopped up; in the ſeat of it a plain piſcina*.

Againſt the South wall of the nave, on a ſarcophagus, is a neat pyramid of black marble, ſurmounted by an urn, out of which iſſues a flame, arms O. a bend cotiſed between two garbs Az. charged with a Mitre of the field; impaling ..... and an inſcription

"To the memory of
CHRISTOPHER TILSON, Eſq. †,
born Jan. 21, 1669;
and from Feb. 1684,
to the time of his death,
May 23, 1742,
A Clerk of the Treaſury."

Not far from this, in the South-eaſt corner of the church lies the effigy, on a ſlab, of a knight, ſix feet in length, in mail armour, cloſe round helmet, head on a lozenge-ſhaped pillow, and under it a cuſhion, ſupported by mutilated Angels; his ſurcoat, falling lightly in handſome plaits, is gathered round his waiſt by a belt; his ſword, the hilt of which is neatly ornamented, girded on his left ſide, and a ſhort pointed ſhield, rather convex, ſuſpended by a bawdric from his right ſhoulder, covers his left arm; below his knees are bands, as if to divide the cuiſſes from the greaves; his legs are croſſed ‡; his ſpurs are large rouelles; and at his feet a lion couchant. By his ſide, on another ſlab, the figure of a lady, habited in a cloſe coeffure, ſhewing very little hair, and that in puffs above the ears; wimple (or neckerchief) up to her mouth; her gown, cloſe about her arms and waiſt, falls thence in elegant folds; over all a looſe mantle reaching to her feet, and gathered under her right arm; her hands, like thoſe of the knight, joined and elevated in a praying poſture; her

"For three ellys and quarter of Normandy canvaſs to make large the Lenty cloth for the hey auttyr ..... j^d."

In the beautiful Miſſal which once belonged to Queen Mary I. is a fine illumination of the ceremony of the Holy Sepulchre. The Veil drawn before the Altar is of a crimſon colour, and on it are depicted the portraits of St. Peter, Judas (with the purſe round his neck), Pontius Pilate, Cæſar, and Caiaphas, with the ladder, ſcourges, &c. This Miſſal is ſtill preſerved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. In an enumeration of church ornaments belonging to St. Martin Outwich, London, I find, "Item, a cloth, called a Vayle of *whyt lynnyn*, to draw affor the awtyr in Lent tyme." The materials and colour of the Lent Cloths ſeems to have been objects of no very great concern. In the inventory of antient Church Furniture, given by Mr. Staveley in his Hiſtory of Churches in England, three kinds of veils are enumerated, *Velum Honeſtum*, the Veil of Innocence (p. 189); VELUM QUADRAGESIMALE, the Lent Veil; and *Velum Nuptiale*, the Wedding Veil (p. 195.)

* From the circumſtance of two Piſcinæ occurring in the church, we are led to conclude that one Chantry at leaſt exiſted here; perhaps for Catherine Rede, 1489. But that no intelligence can now be obtained of it, the reader will be ſatisfied, upon the peruſal of an extract from Mr. Caley's obliging anſwer to my inquiries. "Dear Sir, In conſequence of your letter, I have examined the Records of Chantries in the Augmentation Office, but they make not the leaſt mention of any Chantry in the pariſh of Hampton Poyle; ſo that the one you ſpeak of, I apprehend, did not exiſt when the Commiſſioners made their return, 1 Edw. VI." In 1790 in digging Eaſtward of the South door, a wide foundation, probably that of a Chantry, was diſcovered.

† Of the TILSON family, ſee Watſon's Hiſtory of Halliſax, pp. 521, 522; where it is mentioned as the ſame with that of Tilſtons, or Tillotſons; who derived their name from *Tilſton* in Cheſhire. Compare Birch's Life of Tillotſon, pp. 1, 2. A Pedegree of the family to Rad'us Tilſton de Huxley (Cheſhire) 1580, occurs in Harl. MSS. in Brit. Muſ. 5182, folio 99, a.

‡ Tradition affirms the knight to have been huſband to the lady who lies at his ſide; but they were in different parts of the church in Wood's time. See Antony á Wood's MSS. in Muſ. Aſhmol. *ut ſupra*. It may not, however, be improper to obſerve here, that the *Templars* were bound by their vow to celibacy; but we have ſeveral inſtances of *croſs-legged* knights with their ladies on the ſame tomb. One in a chapel belonging to the once Collegiate Church of Howden in Yorkſhire, where a lady of the Metham family is croſs-legged as well as her huſband. (See Mores' Collect. for Berks.) Another, where a lady is repreſented on the ſame tomb with her croſs-legged huſband, in the monument of Sir Fulk Fitzwarine, knight of the garter, 34 Edw. I. in the chancel at Wantage in Berks. A third inſtance, ſimilar to that laſt mentioned, occurs in the church of Northmore in Oxfordſhire, belonging to the More family. (See alſo Antony á Wood's Notes, MSS.) It is a vulgar error to ſuppoſe every figure whoſe legs are croſſed was of the Templar's order; croſſing the legs was only the badge of a Croiſader.

arms

arms come out, leaving the mantle almoſt cloſe in front; beneath her head a lozenge-ſhaped cuſhion, and at her feet a dog, collared.

The knight's figure probably repreſents Walter de la Poyle, t. Edw. I. To whom the figure of the lady may be aſſigned I know not; but, from the wimple round the lower part of her face, have formed a conjecture. Towards the 15th century, the ladies, inſtead of leaving their treſſes to their natural flow, lets becomingly muffled up the head, and ſometimes the whole face, in drapery*. Hence it is evident, the figure juſt deſcribed could not be of an earlier date than 1400. The whole dreſs is of the 15th century; I would therefore aſſign it to Catherine, relict of Sir Edmund Rede, Lady of the Manor, who died in 1489, and was a benefactreſs to the church.

"On a braſs," ſays Wood, "in the middle of the church, is the picture of a man, without inſcription." Nothing, however, of this remains.

At no great diſtance from Mr. Tilſon's monument, nearly oppoſite the South entrance, on a black ſlab, are braſſes for John Poyle, eſq. and his wife,

	Rectors.	Patrons.
1249.	Roger de Aumery.	Steph. de Hampton.
1276.	John de Burton, 9 kal. Oct.	Walter de la Peville.
....	Richard.....	
1306.	Thomas de Puyle†, 8 kal. July.	Alice, relict of Sir Walter de Puyle.
1316.	Thomas de Derneford, 12 kal. Aug.	Alice de la Puyle.
1319.	William de Croxford, 4 id. Octobr.	Alice de la Peuyle.
1326.	John de Shareſhull, 13 kal. Jan.	Alice de la Poeyle.
1328.	John Delle, 6 id. July.	Alice de Peule.
1349.	John de Sywell.	Henry de la Poyle.
1367.	John Stok, Nov. 27.	Sir Thomas de la Poyle.
....	Ralph Thorp.	
1420.	Robert Jordan, Oct. 24.	John de la Poyle.
1466.	Richard Colyns, M. A. June 5.	Sir Edm. and Lady Rede.
....	Thomas Rede.	
1478.	John Rede, Feb. 16.	Sir Edm. Rede.

1424; ſhe was the daughter of —— Banaſtre of Shropſhire. He is clad in plated armour, buckled at the ſkirts; on his head a pointed helmet, round ſhoulder-pieces, gauntlets not divided into fingers, ſword and dagger, arm-pieces buckled on the inſide, and a lion at his feet. She is in a mitred head-dreſs, kirtle with looſe ſleeves, belted juſt below the boſom. Two ſhields of arms above them gone; though in Wood's time they were almoſt perfect, viz. over the man, "A Saltire within a bordure roundelly. *Poyle.*" Over the woman, "The ſame impaling on a feſſe crenelle betw . . . a dolphin." Beneath all, this inſcription in old text:

"Hic jacent Joh'es Poyle armiger qui obiit ultimo die Octobr' anno d'ni MCCCCXXIIIJ°. et Elizabeth' vx' eius quor' a'i'ab' p'piciet' Deus. Ame'."

The Oxford Antiquary has given this inſcription with a ſlight variation.

The church is in the deanery of Burceſter. The benefice is rectorial. In Pope Nicholas's Valor, 1291, it is rated annually at five marks and a half. In the Liber Regis, 1535, at 6*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*

The following liſt contains all the Rectors and Patrons I have met with.

* Sep. Monuments, vol. i. p. clxxiii.

† In the Lincoln Regiſter he is termed *Acolite*. From Ælfric's Canons, 970, we learn there were ſeven orders of miniſters in the Romiſh Church; the *fourth* of theſe was the Acolite. It was a part of his office to deliver the water-veſſels or candleſticks to the Prieſt. Another and inferior part is hinted at by Biſhop Hall, in nervous, witty, and poetical ſatires: (B. iv. ſat. 7.)

"To ſee a lazy dumbe Acolithite,
Armed againſt a devout flye's deſpite;
Which at th' high Altar doth the chalice vayle,
With a broad *flie-flappe of a peacocke's tayle.*"

In the pariſh accompts too of Walberſwick, I remember an entry which, perhaps, has a ſimilar reference with Hall's lines.—"1493. Ffor a beſume of pekoks feathers 4*d.*"

One of theſe Peacock-fans is engraved in Biſhop Carleton's Remembrance of God's Mercies, ed. 1630. The inſtitution to livings of perſons in *inferior* orders very frequently occurs in the Lincoln Regiſters. "In ſuch caſes the biſhop uſually enjoined the incumbent to frequent the ſchools, and qualify himſelf in point of learning for the reception of higher orders, and the due exerciſe of the miniſterial office." See Mr. Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. ii. p. 96. Compare alſo Pegge's Life of Groſſeteſte, p. 190.

1503.	John Nafon, March 11*.	Richard Hungerford.
1544.	Edmund Garnett.	
1553.	Richard Plumpton†, June 10.	Jacob Bury, arm.
1660.	William Shipyer, or Shipner, Sept. 21.	Sir Rob. Croke.
16..	John Tilfon, D. D.‡.	
....	Edward Fulham§ occurs 1618.	
....	William Skinner occurs 1663.	
....	Humphry Turion, died Feb. 13, 1678-9.	
....	William Ward occurs 1682.	
....	Edward Penny, 1683.	
1692-3.	Anthony Addifon‖, B. D. March 17.	[college, Oxford. Provoft and Scholars of Queen's
1720.	Anthony Hall ¶, April 8.	Do.
1723.	William Atkinfon**, M. A. Sept. 20.	Do.
1728.	John Hunter††, B. D. Dec. 23.	Do.
1752.	Jonathan Dennis‡‡, Feb. 27.	Do.
1766.	Thomas Lowthian, M. A. May 6.	Do.
1779.	Matthew Wilkinfon, M. A. Aug. 31.	Do.
1786.	Thomas Brecks, M. A. Jan. 9.	Do.
1800.	—— Benfon, M. A.	Do.

That the reader may not think I have been neglectful in afcertaining the time of each rector's inftitution, I fhall, without any farther apology, prefent him with an extract of a letter from Thomas (Seeker) Lord Bifhop of Oxford, to Browne Willis, ftill preferved among that celebrated Antiquary's loofe papers in the Bodleian Library, (folio No. 45) dated St. James's Weftminfter, Nov. 3, 1747. "At Oxford the firft regifter book is 1543-1601; but there are no inftitutions regiftered from 1569 to 1604. The fecond is 1604-1642: but there is nothing regiftered from March 9, 1622, to July 21, 1627; nor from May 28, 1642, to July 18, 1660. The third is from 1660-1702: but there are no inftitutions from Nov. 15, 1664, to March 9, 1675; nor any ordination from Sept. 25, 1664, to Jan 20, 1669; nor from Feb. 26, 1670, to Dec. 21, 1678. The fourth regifter-book is from 1669 to 1736, in which laft year fevaral things are wanting. The fifth is from 1737 to the prefent time.

THOMAS OXFORD."

(To be continued.)

* Thus far the dates of Inftitution are given from the Lincoln Regifters. While examining the excerpts from them in the Harleian Library, I met with this fingular entry: "Mag'r Herveus ad eccl. de Thaynton" (Taynton in Glouceftershire) "ad pres. Prior de Derhurfte admiff. ita quod *prefentabit vicarium idoneum epifcopo qui deferviat ecclefiæ, quod ipfe Gallicus eft, et* LINGUAM ANGLIÆ NON NOVIT, 1258." (Rot. Linc. Gravefend, fub ann. I.) We have here a glaring inftance of the differvice done to the nation at large, as well as to the caufe of Religion, by the beftowal of Engliſh benefices on aliens, not only to the country, but the language. In digreffing, I am involuntarily led to cite another inftance. In 1317, Lodowick de Beaumont, defcended from the blood-royal of France, was, at the importunate fuit of the Kings of England and France, advanced to the fee of Durham; though he was fo illiterate as not to be able to read his confecration bull. Groffeteſte, Bifhop of Lincoln, we are aſſured, made a noble ſtand againſt one of Pope Innocent's mandates, for the admiſſion of an Italian, entirely ignorant of the Engliſh Language, to a rich benefice in his Diocefe, and was ſuſpended for the refufal, in the Lent following. Pegge's Groffeteſte, p. 183.

† He was buried at Hampton Poyle, Nov. 13, 1598.

‡ Harl. MS. 843, Britiſh Muſeum, f. 23. § See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

‖ He was vicar of St. Helen's, Abingdon, where he died, and was buried in the church October 13, 1719, beneath the altar. A. M. June 14, 1681; B. D. June 16, 1691. He publiſhed three ſingle ſermons. There is an account of him among Hearne's Diaries, in the Bodleian, vol. vi. p. 107.

¶ A life of Anthony Hall has been already publiſhed in the Gentleman's Magazine.

** He died Aug. 14, 1728, and was buried at Southampſtead, Berkſhire, five days after.

†† This was the firſt time the rectories of Hampton Poyle and South Weſton were actually united.

‡‡ He held this living for Mr. *William Thompſon*, an ingenious and polite ſcholar; but, as upon his namefake, the author of the Seaſons, ſo upon him, Embaraſſment ſometimes ſtole imperceptibly. He was the friend of Goldſmith, publiſhed ſeveral pieces of poetry, though not of a rich vein, and from his practice of prolonging his mirthful hours, gained among the Wits of London, the name of *Midnight* THOMPSON. His character of Pope's writings, from the poem called Sickneſs, is inſerted in Dodſley's Collection, vol. iii. p. 339. A life of him is given by Dr. Anderſon, in the Edinburgh edition of the Poets of Great Britain. He edited Biſhop Hall's Satires in 1753.

94. *Collections for the History of the Town and Soke of* Grantham; *containing authentic Memoirs of Sir* Isaac Newton, *now first published from the original MSS. in the Possession of the Earl of* Portsmouth. *By* Edmund Turnor, *F. R. S. F. S. A.*

AFTER the disappointment Antiquaries had sustained by the irrecoverable loss of Mr. Peck's Collections for a History of the Town and Soke of Grantham, it remained to be supplied by church-notes, taken by Mr. Jervase Holles, before 1640, by the collections of Bishop Sanderson, by transcripts of the statutes and papers relative to the grammar-school, and by extracts from the court-books of the Corporation, the natural history of the soke by the Rev. Mr. Mounsey, and an account of the canal by Mr. King, who suggested and conducted it, and by other communications. "These materials, interesting as they might have been to persons connected with the district of which they treat, would not have been considered of sufficient public importance, had it not been for the access recently obtained to the MSS. which came into the possession of the Earl of Portsmouth from his Lordship's grandmother, Catherine Viscount Lymington, daughter and sole heir of John Conduitt, Esq. by Catherine Barton, niece of Sir Isaac Newton. This lady, educated at Sir Isaac's expence, and who lived with him near 20 years, before and after her marriage with Mr. Conduitt, was celebrated for her wit and beauty, and was much noticed for her engaging manners by the Earl of Halifax, who made her a considerable bequest at his death. The MSS. at Hurstbourn park are various; the biographical part consists chiefly of pocket-books and memorandums in Sir Isaac's handwriting, and the information obtained by Mr. C. for the purpose of writing his life. For the judgment in selecting, and perseverance in transcribing, the papers respecting this great man, the Editor is obliged to the Rev. John Garnett, prebendary of Winchester, and rector of Wallop, whose unremitting kindness on this occasion cannot be sufficiently acknowledged." *Advertisement*, p. vi.

It may be doubted whether the name of Grantham was ever written *Graham*, except by the non-observance of the stroke superscribed for an *n*, as in *Spose*, in Mrs. Stevens's epitaph, p. 19. The church is incorrectly said to be "built throughout of excellent stone, *covered with lead*;" whereas this latter description can apply only to the roof. £.1450 were expended in repairs 1628; the top of the steeple was blown off and rebuilt by subscription 1661. To correspond with the plan, by numerical references the epitaphs and benefactions are blended together. If the worthy Editor distinguishes the former "as the most laborious part of the collection," what must his readers feel?

The Saints Wolfran, Symphorian, and Eritha (or rather Editha, daughter of King Edgar), may be heard of in Butler's Lives of the Saints, on their respective anniversaries, Mar. 20, Aug. 22, and Sept. 16. Dr. Newcome, master of St. John's college, Cambridge, left his library, 700 volumes, to the Corporation of Grantham, who have placed them in the vestry, a warm, convenient room, for the use of the neighbouring clergy and gentry, under a librarian, whose name and salary are not specified. An old library, chiefly given by the Rev. F. Trigge, the books *chained*, is kept over the church-porch, as not worthy to be incorporated with the former. In the church were founded two vicarages, of North and South Grantham, in the patronage of the Prebendaries of those names in the church of Salisbury, from the time of Bishop Osmund, 1091. These vicarages, for which Bishop Sanderson by his will provided separate houses, were united and consolidated in one, 1714. The parish comprehends 11 townships and hamlets. Fox, in his Martyrology, I. 349, mentions lightning damaging the church 1222; the manifest tokens remained long after in that *monastery*. Qu. *minster*, antiently synonymous with church? It is afterwards called *the college*, at the reception of Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VIII, 1503. The Angel inn bears marks of having been a religious house. The beautiful and antient stone oratory, with its stone roof and carvings, engraved by Mr. Carter, and, as the editor believes, drawn by Mr. Schnebbelie, for the Society of Antiquaries—(who will not expose to the public eye such old-fashioned style of drawings), but which were really by Mr. Carter, and engraved in his "Antient Sculpture and Painting,"—was taken down a few years ago.

The

The free grammar-ſchools, founded by Biſhop Fox, and augmented by K. Edward VI. the annual rents of whoſe grant amount to 47l. or thereabouts, are equally divided between the maſter and uſher, both clergymen. It appears, from the anſwer in Chancery of the preſident and ſcholars of C. C. C. Oxford, about 1790 (we preſume at the ſuit inſtituted by the preſent maſter), that, for 20 years preceding, they had expended near 500l.

Grantham is a corporation, under an alderman and 12 common burgeſſes, by charter of Edward IV. 1463, interrupted for a very ſhort time in the reign of James II.

In *Gonerby* church is a handſome monument, erected to his anceſtors by the venerable Robert Kelham, Eſq. author of Notes on Domeſday, &c. Sir Iſaac Newton introduced by letter to his relation, Sir John Newton, of Barkſton, Mr. Adams, who took a ſurvey for a large map of the kingdom, the propoſals for which were offered to the Royal Society in 1681.

In *Belton* church are monuments for Lord Tyrconnel, 1754, Sir John Brownlow, 1697, Dr. Cuſt, 1783, Sir John Cuſt, 1770, and others of the Brownlow and Cuſt families; and an account of their portraits at Belton houſe, which was honoured with a viſit from King William, on a tour in the Northern counties, after the death of his queen, 1695.

In *Harlaxton* church is an epitaph for the Rev. Edward Saul; qu. if author of a tract on the barometer? In the manſion-houſe of Harlaxton, of an antient and reſpectable appearance, are portraits of ſeveral of the Liſter family: Sir Matthew, M. D. and Sir Martin Liſter; Suſanna, wife of the latter, painted in her wedding-habit, by Cornelius Janſſen, with Lady Thornhurſt. She was one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed beauties of her time, and was preſented to Sir Geoffry Thornhurſt by the King himſelf. John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, offered a conſiderable ſum for this picture; and Lord Wilmington was very deſirous of purchaſing it, but neither of them could procure it.

In 1727 a Moſaic pavement was diſcovered at *Denton*, engraved by Dr. Stukeley, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. "In 1800 Mr. William Fowler re-engraved this pavement (which was ploughed up in 1804), and diſcovered another near it, 8 feet ſquare, of a much richer pattern, but the ſame colours. Both are engraved and coloured by Mr. Fowler, in his Collection of Roman Pavements, &c. dedicated to Sir Joſeph Banks."

The ornaments of *Great Paunton* ſteeple were engraved and publiſhed by Mr. Schnebelie, in one of the numbers of *his work* [The Antiquary's Muſeum].

We come now to *Stoke Rochfort*, a "fair and well-built church, with its beautiful chancel, with three quires and goodly windows, and ſundry monuments," as Biſhop Sanderſon calls it. It was the ſeat of the Rochfort family, from the reign of Edward III. till that of Edward IV. when it came to the Skeffingtons, to Sir John Harriſon, of Balls, Herts, and at length, in 1658, to Edmund Turnor, whoſe repreſentative, the editor, now enjoys it. The antient manſion was taken down and rebuilt in 1774 and 1794. Sir Edmund Turnor, who died 1707, was a great benefactor to this and other places where he had property.

Colſterworth church is eminent for the family of Sir Iſaac Newton, to whom the Editor has put up this tablet there:

"Sir Isaac Newton,
who firſt demonſtrated the laws by which
the Almighty made and governs the
Univerſe,
was born at Woolſthorpe, in this pariſh,
on Chriſtmas-day 1642,
and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey 1727.
Three generations of the Newtons,
lords of the manor of Woolſthorpe,
are buried near this place."

The manor-houſe of Woolſthorpe is engraved p. 157; repaired 1798; and a marble tablet fixed in the room where Sir Iſaac was born, inſcribed with theſe lines by Pope:

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night;
God ſaid, Let Newton be!—and all was [light."

His ſtudy, ſeveral dials made by him on the wall, and the apple-tree, the falling of whoſe fruit ſuggeſted his ſyſtem of gravity, are ſtill remaining *.

The following memoirs of Sir Iſaac, ſent by Mr. Conduitt to Monſieur Fontenelle, for his "Eloge de Newton," but not uſed by him in a manner ſatisfactory to Mr. C. and the biographers

* The latter is ſtill ſhewn to ſtrangers; while Shakſpeare's mulberry-tree has been ſome time cut down.

of Newton seeming to have no better information than what they could collect from Fontenelle, are here inserted:

"Sir Isaac Newton was born on Christmas-day, 1642, O. S. at Woolsthorpe, in the parish of Colsterworth, in the county of Lincoln, near three months after the death of his father, who was descended from the eldest branch of the family of Sir John Newton, Bart. and was lord of the manor of Woolsthorpe. The family came thither from Westby, in the same county, but originally from Newtown in Lancashire, from whence they probably took their name. His mother was Hannah Ayscough [1], of an antient and honourable family in the county of Lincoln. She was married [2] a second time to the Rev. Barnabas Smith, rector of North Witham, and had by him a son and two daughters, from whom are descended the four nephews and nieces who inherit Sir Isaac's personal estate.

"Sir Isaac went to two little day-schools at Skillington and Stoke, till he was twelve years old, and then was sent to the great school at Grantham, under Mr. Stokes, who had the character of being a very good schoolmaster, where he shewed a strong disposition towards mechanicks, and gave early tokens of an uncommon genius [3]. After he had been there some years, his mother took him home, intending he should apply himself to the management of his own estate; but his genius could not brook such an employment; and the strong inclination which he shewed for reading, and inattention to every thing else, induced his mother to send him to Grantham school again for nine months, and then to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was admitted the 5th June, 1660.—He always informed himself before-hand of the books his tutor intended to read; and when he came to the lectures, found he knew more of them than his tutor: the first books he read for that purpose were Saunderson's Logic and Kepler's Optics.

"A desire to know whether there was any thing in judicial astrology first put him upon studying mathematicks; he discovered the emptiness of that study as soon as he erected a figure, for which purpose he made use of two or three problems in Euclid, which he turned to by means of an index, and did not then read the rest, looking upon it as a book containing only plain and obvious things. He went at once upon Descartes's Geometry, and made himself master of it, by dint of genius and application, without going through the usual steps, or having the assistance of any other person.

"In 1664 he bought a prism [4], to try some experiments upon Descartes's doctrine of colours, and soon found out his own theory, and the erroneousness of Descartes's hypothesis. About this time he began to have the first hint of his method of fluxions; and in the year 1665, when he retired to his own estate [5] on account of the plague, he first thought of his system of gravity, which he hit upon by observing an apple fall from his tree.

"He laid the foundation of all his discoveries before he was twenty-four years old, and communicated most of them in loose tracts and letters to the Royal Society, of which an ample account is given in the Commercium Epistolicum [6]. And now I am on that subject, give me leave, sir, to observe to you, that since many new lights have appeared relating to that dispute, it is expected from your candour and justice, that you will, in some measure, recall several passages in your works, printed before those discove-

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[1] "She was the daughter of James Ayscough, of Market Overton, gent. by Margaret daughter of ——— Blythe of Stroxton, an antient family also."

[2] "Barnabas Smith, rector, and Hannah Newton, were married January 27, 1645. Their issue, Benjamin, Mary, and Hannah Smith, were born at Witham. Barnabas Smith died about 1656, the register of North Witham being that year signed by Dr. Cotton. *Parish Register.*"

[3] "Sir Isaac used to relate that he was very negligent at school, and very low in it, till the boy above him gave him a kick on the belly, which put him to a great deal of pain. Not content with having thrashed his adversary, Sir Isaac could not rest till he had got before him in the school, and from that time he continued rising till he was the head boy. *MS. Conduitt.*"

[4] "This appears by some of his accounts of expences at Cambridge. *MSS.*"

[5] "At Woolsthorpe, where his mother lived. The apple-tree is now remaining, and is shewed to strangers. In 1666 Sir Isaac was here, for in that year he attended the Heralds' visitation at Grantham, and entered three descents of his family, styling himself 'of Woolsthorpe, Æt. 23, Anno 1666.' *Visit. in Coll. Arms.* Whilst he was here, probably his half-sister, Hannah Smith, was married to Mr. Pilkington. *See Register of Colsterworth.*"

[6] "Commercium Epistolicum D. Johannis Collins, et aliorum de Analysi promota: jussu Societatis Regiæ in lucem editum, 4to, Londini, 1712."

ries

ries were made. In your Eloge upon the Marquis de L'Hopital, you ſay, 'Le calcul différentiel inventé par Monſieur Leibnitz et *en même-tems* par Monſieur Newton.' I am confident you are perſuaded (as I am credibly informed the Germans now are) not only that Sir Iſaac invented the method of fluxions many years before Mr. Leibnitz knew any thing of it, but that Mr. Leibnitz took it from him. If the chain of circumſtances, and the clear evidence which has been laid before the world, were not ſufficient, Mr. Leibnitz's manner of defending himſelf would convince every body of what I have advanced.

"Mr. Leibnitz lived many years after the Commercium Epiſtolicum was publiſhed, and inſtead of anſwering matter of fact, had recourſe to little chicane and philoſophical problems, that were nothing to the purpoſe, and never offered one proof in his own juſtification: the Commercium Epiſtolicum, promiſed by him in his life-time, and by his friends after his death, has never yet appeared, nor I believe ever will. I have ſeen a letter wherein Mr. Bernouli abſolutely denies, in the ſtrongeſt terms, that he was the author of the Charta Volans, fathered upon him by Mr. Leibnitz, which is a farther reaſon to ſuſpect that he himſelf was the author of that libel, and that his cauſe was ſo bad as to oblige him to have recourſe to ſhifts and practices very unworthy of ſo great a man. In your Eloge of Monſieur Leibnitz you ſay, 'Ce que Mr. Newton appelloit fluxions, Monſ. Leibnitz l'appelloit différences, et le caractère par lequel Mr. Leibnitz marquoit l'infiniment petit, étoit beaucoup plus commode, et d'un plus grand uſage que celui de Mr. Newton.' As this paſſage leaves an opinion, at leaſt with curſory readers, that Mr. Leibnitz was the firſt inventor, I flatter myſelf you will do Sir Iſaac the juſtice to mention to the world, that though Mr. Leibnitz pretended to be the firſt inventor of the method of fluxions, he not only was not an inventor, but never underſtood it enough to apply it to the ſyſtem of the univerſe: which was the great and glorious uſe Sir Iſaac made of it; and I appeal to your own knowledge, whether that great man, the Marquis de L'Hopital, did not own that he was convinced of this before his death.

"You are ſo well acquainted with the books Sir Iſaac publiſhed, that I need not ſay any thing to you on that ſubject; but I muſt not omit telling you, that Sir Iſaac received the famous problem [7], which was intended to puzzle all the mathematicians in Europe, at four o'clock in the afternoon, when he was very much tired with the buſineſs of the Mint, where he had been employed all day, and yet ſolved it before he went to bed that night.

"In 1667 he was elected fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge; and in 1669 Dr. Barrow reſigned the mathematical profeſſorſhip to him. In 1671 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In 1675 he had a diſpenſation from King Charles II. to continue fellow without taking orders [8]. In 1687 he was choſen one of the delegates to repreſent the Univerſity of Cambridge before the High Commiſſion Court, to anſwer for their refuſing to admit Father Francis maſter of arts upon the King's mandamus, without his taking the oaths preſcribed by the ſtatutes; and he was a great inſtrument in perſuading his colleagues to perſiſt in the maintenance of their rights and privileges.

"In 1688 [9] he was choſen by the Univerſity of Cambridge member of the Convention Parliament, and ſat in it till its diſſolution. In 1696 the late Earl of Halifax, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, that great patron of the learned, writ him a letter to Cambridge, acquainting him he had prevailed with the King to make him Warden of the Mint [10], in which poſt he did ſignal ſervice in the great recoinage

7 "Sent by Bernouilli in 1697."

8 "Mr. Newton and Mr. Robert Uvedale, both of Trinity, being candidates for the Law fellowſhip of that college, Dr. Barrow, the maſter, finding them, at that time, equal in literary attainments, gave the fellowſhip to Mr. Uvedale, as the ſenior. *Hutchins's Dorſetſhire*, II. 504, 2d edit. In 1680, Mr. George Markham (of Sedgbrooke) was admitted fellow-commoner under Mr. Newton. *MS. Conduitt.*"

9 "In 1688 the numbers on the poll were, Sir Robert Sawyer 125, Mr. Newton 122, Mr. Finch 117. In 1701, Mr. Henry Boyle 180, Mr. Newton 161, Mr. Hammond 64. In 1705, the Hon. Arthur Anneſley 182, Hon. Dixie Windſor 170, Mr. Godolphin 162, Sir Iſaac Newton 117. *MS. Conduitt. Confirmed by the Rev. G. Borlaſe, Regiſtrar.*"

10 "*Letter from Mr. Montague (afterwards Earl of Halifax) to Mr. Newton, dated 19th March*, 1695: Sir, I am very glad that, at laſt, I can give you a good proof of my friendſhip, and the eſteem the King has of your merits. Mr. Overton, the Warden of the Mint, is made one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms; and the King has promiſed me to make Mr. Newton Warden of the Mint. The office is the moſt proper for you, 'tis the chief office in the Mint, 'tis worth five or ſix hundred pounds per annum,

coinage at that time. In 1699 he was made Maſter and Worker of the Mint [11], in which he continued till his death, and behaved himſelf with an univerſal character of integrity and diſintereſtedneſs.

"He had frequent opportunities of employing his ſkill in mathematicks and chemiſtry, particularly in his table of aſſays of foreign coins, which is printed at the end of Dr. Arbuthnott's book of coins. In 1701 he made Mr. Whiſton his deputy profeſſor of mathematicks at Cambridge, and gave him all the ſalary from that time, though he did not abſolutely reſign the profeſſorſhip till 1703. Upon the choice of a new Parliament in 1701 he was re-elected member for the Univerſity of Cambridge. In 1703 he was elected preſident of the Royal Society, and continued ſo above twenty-three years to his death, being the firſt who was preſident ſo long, and was never diſcontinued. In 1705 he was knighted by Queen Anne at Cambridge.

"At the Univerſity he ſpent the greateſt part of his time in his cloſet; and when he was tired with his ſeverer ſtudies of philoſophy, his relief and amuſement was going to ſome other ſtudy, as hiſtory, chronology, divinity, and chemiſtry, all which he examined and ſearched thoroughly, as appears by the many papers he has left on thoſe ſubjects. After his coming to London, all the time he had to ſpare from his buſineſs and the civilities of life, in which he was ſcrupulouſly exact and complaiſant, was employed in the ſame way; and he was hardly ever alone without a pen in his hand and a book before him; and in all the ſtudies he undertook he had a perſeverance and patience equal to his ſagacity and invention.

"You know already how the abſtract of his Chronology came to be printed in France, and what paſſed upon it, which determined him to print the work from whence the abſtract was made as privately as poſſible, and keep the copies in his own poſſeſſion. It is now in the preſs, and will, I hope, be out before the 12th of November. I will do myſelf the honour to ſend you one, as ſoon as it is printed.

"Having been apprehenſive that the manner in which Pere Soncier attacked the abſtract of his Chronology might affect Sir Iſaac more than the arguments themſelves, I prevailed upon a friend to give an abſtract of all the real objections, ſtript of the extraordinary ornaments with which they are cloathed; and I had the pleaſure of finding the only effect they had upon him was, to convince him of the ignorance of the author. He read afterwards the whole book, without altering his opinion; and Dr. Halley has lately laid before the Royal Society, in a little tract in anſwer to the aſtronomical part of Pere Soncier's treatiſe, without ever having ſeen the proofs and authorities uſed by Sir Iſaac in his larger work.

"Sir Iſaac lived in London ever ſince the year 1696, when he was made Warden of the Mint; nobody ever lived with him but my wife, who was with him near twenty years, before and after her marriage. He always lived in a very handſome generous manner, though without oſtentation or vanity; always hoſpitable, and upon proper occaſions gave ſplendid entertainments. He was generous and charitable without bounds; he uſed to ſay, that they who gave away nothing till they died never gave; which, perhaps, was one reaſon why he did not make a will. I believe no man of his circumſtances ever gave away ſo much during his life-time in alms, in encouraging ingenuity and learning, and to his relations, nor upon all occaſions ſhewed a greater contempt of his own money, or a more ſcrupulous frugality of that which belonged to the publick, or to any ſociety he was entruſted for. He refuſed penſions and additional employments that were offered him; and was highly honoured and reſpected in all reigns, and under all adminiſtrations, even by thoſe he oppoſed; for in every ſtation he ſhewed an inflexible attachment to the cauſe of liberty, and our preſent happy eſtabliſhment. Their preſent Majeſties always ſhewed him very particular marks of their favour and eſteem, and often did him the honour to admit him to their royal preſence for hours together. The Queen, who ſhews ſo much favour and countenance to all learned men, and entertains

annum, and has not too much buſineſs to require more attendance than you may ſpare. I deſire that you will come up as ſoon as you can, and I will take care of your warrant in the mean time. Let me ſee you as ſoon as you come to town, that I may carry you to kiſs the King's hand. I believe you may have a lodging near me. I am, &c.

CHARLES MONTAGUE."

[11] "*Maſters of the Mint.* Henry Slingſby, Eſq. 1662, Thomas Neal, Eſq. 1670, Iſaac Newton, Eſq. 1699, John Conduitt, Eſq. 1728, Richard Arundel, Eſq. 1737, Hon. William Chetwynd 1745, Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan 1769, Earl of Effingham 1784, Earl of Cheſterfield 1789, Earl of Leiceſter 1790, Sir George Yonge, Bart. 1794, Lord Hawkeſbury 1799, Lord Arden 1801, Right Hon. John Smythe 1802, Earl Bathurſt 1804."

herſelf

herſelf often with hearing arguments concerning matters of philoſophy and divinity, frequently deſired to ſee him, and always expreſſed great ſatisfaction in his converſation; ſhe was graciouſly pleaſed to take part in the diſputes he was engaged in during his life, and expreſſed a great regard for every thing that concerned his honour and memory after his death. I muſt not omit telling you, that I have often had the honour to hear her Majeſty ſay, before the whole circle, that ſhe kept the abſtract of Chronology Sir Iſaac gave her, written in his own hand, among her choiceſt treaſures, and that ſhe thought it a happineſs to have lived at the ſame time, and to have known ſo great a man. I conjure you, ſir, to inſert this in the Eloge, becauſe I am perſuaded you can ſay nothing that will do him more honour than ſuch a commendation from a queen who is the Minerva of her age.

"Notwithſtanding the extraordinary honours that were paid him, he had ſo humble an opinion of himſelf, that he had no reliſh of the applauſe which was ſo deſervedly paid him; and he was ſo little vain and deſirous of glory from any of his works, that he, as it is well known, would have let others run away with the glory of thoſe inventions which have done ſo much honour to human nature, if his friends and countrymen[12] had not been more jealous than he of his and their glory. He was exceedingly courteous and affable, even to the loweſt, and never deſpiſed any man for want of capacity, but always expreſſed freely his reſentment againſt any immorality or impiety. He not only ſhewed a great and conſtant regard to religion in general, as well by an exemplary courſe of life as in all his writings, but was alſo a firm believer of revealed religion, which appears by the many papers he has left on that ſubject; but his notion of the Chriſtian Religion was not founded on a narrow bottom, nor his charity and morality ſo ſcanty, as to ſhew a coldneſs to thoſe who thought otherwiſe than he did in matters indifferent; much leſs to admit of perſecution, of which he always expreſſed the ſtrongeſt abhorrence and deteſtation. He had ſuch a meekneſs and ſweetneſs of temper, that a melancholy ſtory would often draw tears from him; and he was exceedingly ſhocked at any act of cruelty to man or beaſt; mercy to both being the topick he loved to dwell upon. An innate modeſty and ſimplicity ſhewed itſelf in all his actions and expreſſions. His whole life was one continued ſeries of labour, patience, charity, generoſity, temperance, piety, goodneſs, and all other virtues, without a mixture of any vice whatſoever.

"He was never married; he was very temperate in his diet, but never obſerved any regimen. He was bleſſed with a very happy and vigorous conſtitution; he was of a middle ſtature, and plump in his latter years; he had a very lively and piercing eye, a comely and gracious aſpect, and a fine head of hair, as white as ſilver, without any baldneſs, and when his peruke was off, was a venerable ſight. And to his laſt illneſs he had the bloom and colour of a young man, and never wore ſpectacles, nor loſt more than one tooth to the day of his death. About five years before he died, he was troubled with an incontinence of urine, and ſometimes with a ſtillicidium, both which continued upon him more or leſs, according to the motion he uſed. Upon which account he put down his chariot, and went always in a chair, and left off dining abroad, or with much company at home. He eat little fleſh, and lived chiefly upon broth, vegetables, and fruit, of which he always eat very heartily. In Auguſt, 1724, he voided, without any pain, a ſtone about the bigneſs of a pea, which came away in two pieces; one at ſome days diſtance from the other. In January, 1724-5, he had a violent cough and inflammation of the lungs, upon which he was, with much ado, perſuaded to take a houſe at Kenſington, where he had, in his eighty-fourth year, a fit of the gout, for the ſecond time, having had a ſlight attack of it a few years before. After which, he was viſibly better than he had been ſome years. The benefit he found from the air at Kenſington induced him to keep the houſe till he died.

"In the Winter of 1725 he was very deſirous to reſign to me his employment of Maſter of the Mint, his indiſpoſition diſabling him from officiating himſelf, and his old deputy being confined by a dropſy. I being ſatisfied how unwilling he would be to venture a truſt of that conſequence and nicety with any ſtranger, and how prejudicial all motion was to him, offered to tranſact the whole buſineſs for him; and for above a year before he died, I made him ſo eaſy on that ſubject, that he hardly ever went to the Mint. But, though he found the greateſt benefit from reſt and the air at Kenſington, and was always the worſe for leaving it, no methods that were uſed could keep him from coming ſometimes to town.

"On Tueſday, the laſt day of February, 1726-7, he came to town, in order to go to a meeting at the Royal Society. The next day I was with him, and thought I had not ſeen him better of many years, and

[12] "Particularly the Royal Society. See the Extracts from their Journals."

and he was ſenſible of it himſelf, and told me ſmiling, that he had ſlept the Sunday before, from eleven at night to eight in the morning, without waking; but his great fatigue in going to the Society, and making and receiving viſits, brought his old complaint violently upon him. He returned to Kenſington on the Saturday following. As ſoon as I heard of his illneſs, I carried Dr. Mead and Mr. Cheſelden to him, who immediately ſaid it was the ſtone in the bladder, and gave no hopes of his recovery. The ſtone was probably moved from the place where it lay quiet, by the great motion and fatigue of his laſt journey to London, from which time he had violent fits of pain, with very ſhort intermiſſions; and though the drops of ſweat ran down from his face with anguiſh, he never complained, or cried out, or ſhewed the leaſt ſigns of peeviſhneſs or impatience, and during the ſhort intervals from that violent torture would ſmile, and talk with his uſual cheerfulneſs. On Wedneſday the 15th of March he ſeemed a little better, and we conceived ſome hopes of his recovery, but without grounds. On Saturday morning, the 18th, he read the news-papers, and held a pretty long diſcourſe with Dr. Mead, and had all his ſenſes perfect; but that evening at ſix, and all Sunday, he was inſenſible, and died on Monday the 20th of March, between one and two o'clock in the morning. He ſeemed to have *ſtamina vitæ* (except the accidental diſorder of the ſtone) to have carried him to a much longer age. To the laſt he had all his ſenſes and faculties ſtrong, vigorous, and lively; and he continued writing and ſtudying many hours every day to the time of his laſt illneſs.

"I here incloſe the account given in the Gazette of his funeral, which pray inſert in your Eloge; and ſhall only add, that the relations who inherit his perſonal eſtate have agreed to lay out five hundred pounds in a monument [13], and the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter have permitted a tomb to be erected in the moſt conſpicuous part of the abbey; a place which they had often refuſed the greateſt noblemen. He died worth about 32,000l. perſonal eſtate, which is divided between his four nephews, and four nieces of the half-blood. The land which he had from his father and mother to his heir of the whole blood, John Newton, whoſe great grandfather was Sir Iſaac's uncle. A little before he died he gave away an eſtate in Berkſhire to the ſons and daughter of my wife's brother, who, by their father's dying before Sir Iſaac, had no ſhare of the perſonal eſtate; and an eſtate he bought at Kenſington, of about the ſame value, to my daughter [14].

"*Sir Iſaac's Funeral, from the Gazette of Tueſday 4th April*, 1727.

"On the 28th paſt, the corpſe of Sir Iſaac Newton lay in ſtate in the Jeruſalem Chamber, and was buried from thence in Weſtminſter Abbey, near the entry into the choir. The pall was ſupported by the Lord High Chancellor, the Dukes of Montroſe and Roxborough, and the Earls of Pembroke, Suſſex, and Macclesfield, being Fellows of the Royal Society. The Hon. Sir Michael Newton, Knight of the Bath, was chief mourner, and was followed by ſome other relations, and ſeveral eminent perſons, intimately acquainted with the deceaſed. The office was performed by the Biſhop of Rocheſter, attended by the Prebend and Choir.

"His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant the employment of Maſter and Worker of the Mint, which he enjoyed above twenty-ſeven years, to his nephew, John Conduitt, Eſq." (pp. 158—167.)

Then follow his pedigree, and his affidavit accompanying it; a remarkable converſation between Sir Iſaac and Mr. Conduit; letter from Dr. Stukeley to Dr. Mead, copied imperfectly in our Magazine, vol. XLII. p. 520, and completed here. We have already referred to the anecdotes of Sir Iſaac by his nephew by half-blood, Dr. Benjamin Smith, late rector of one mediety of Linton, in our Review of the Hiſtory of Craven, LXXV. 1144. Among other things is a refutation of a calumny of Voltaire, that "Sir Iſaac owed his preferment to Lord Halifax's improper attachment to Mrs. Conduit, *who was not born* when he was made warden of the Mint; and when he ſucceeded to the office of maſter, ſhe was only a child."

95. Manby's *Hiſtoric and Picturesque Guide from* Clifton, *through the Counties of* Monmouth, Glamorgan, *and* Brecknock. *(Continued from LXXV.* 1029.)

HOSTILITIES denying our Author's accompliſhment of his wiſh for a tour on the Continent, he turned to his own neighbourhood, the country of the *Silures*, whoſe chief, Caractacus, made a noble nine years ſtand againſt the Romans; and after his capture

[13] "They gave 20l. to the poor of Colſterworth, 1727. *Letter to Mr. Maſon.*"

[14] "This lady was afterwards Lady Lymington; and the eſtate at Kenſington deſcended to the late Earl of Portſmouth, who ſold it."

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they enjoyed under the Romans quietude, interrupted by the Picts and Saxons, till Roderick the Great gave up his independence to the English, who finally reduced the province of South Wales under Edward I. 1277.

Our traveller, "employing his tongue, the organ of information," to reach the New paſſage, begins his Silurian tour at *Matherne*, where the Biſhops of Landaff had a palace.

The account of the *Danewort*, or Dwarf Elder, is not new; nor do we admit the idea or name of *Numni memoriales*, or coins buried in places or pits at the time of opening or working them, any more than we truſt the *printing* of their legends, of common and unintereſting coins, p. 32, where *CAllectus Fav.* and *Collectus* are put for *C. Allectus*; *CUALLICINLICINIVS* and *N Vallicinlicinius* for *C. Val. Lic. Licinius*; *Val. Licin. Licinius*; *Nove* for *D. N. Nob. C.*; Severinr for Severina; *CA Tacitus* for *C. A. Tacitus*; *Martrion Servator* for *Martii Conſervatori*; *Gloriano* Honorus for *Gloria Romanorum*, on a reverſe of Honorius; *Flivi Conſtantius Nobe* for *Fl. Jul. Conſtantius Nob. C.*; *Carl Diocletianus* for *C. Val. D.*; *D. N. Conſta* for *D. N. Conſtans*; Reparatis for Reparatio; a *ſpired* head for one in a *radiate crown*; Republicæ and Republica for Reipublicæ; and a winged figure, dreſſed in a *multicium**, moving in *haſte*, a palm-branch in one hand, and a garland in the other, is the deſcription of the figure of winged Victory, on the reverſe of Valentinian's and other coins; "Victoria *gradiens*, dextrâ *lauream*, ſiniſtrâ *palmam*."

"It has been thought that *Penhow* caſtle was of Roman origin, and one of the *agrarian* protections to the foreſt of Wentwood." (p. 39)

"A pleaſing picture of innocent and rural life, and a fine perſpective landſcape, *ſo happy when preſented on canvas.*" (p. 40.)

More ſpecimens of this hiſtoric and picturesque Guide might be preſented to our readers, if we could ſuppoſe they would deſire them.

96. *The College of* Fort William, *in* Bengal.

IT was not enough for the ardent genius of Sir William Jones to have eſtabliſhed a *Society* for the promotion of literature and ſcience in the extended provinces of the Britiſh Empire in the Eaſt; his Excellency Marquis Welleſley aſpired to be founder of a *College* for inculcating the qualifications requiſite in the civil ſervants of the Eaſt India Company for the adminiſtration of the government of the various provinces and nations compoſing this empire; viz. Bengal, Bahar, Oriſſa, and Benares: the Company's Jaghire in the Carnatic; the Northern Circars, the Baramhal, and other diſtricts ceded by the Peace of Seringapatam, 1792; the moſt opulent and flouriſhing part of India, in which property, life, civil order, and religious liberty, are more ſecure, and the people enjoy a larger portion of the benefit of good government, than in any other country in this quarter of the globe. The duty and policy of the Britiſh Government in India therefore require that the ſyſtems of conſiding the immediate exerciſe of every branch and department of the Government to Europeans educated in its own ſervice, and ſubject to its own direct controul, ſhould be diffuſed as widely as poſſible, as well with a view to the ſtability of our own intereſts, as to the happineſs and welfare of our native ſubjects. This principle formed the baſis of the wiſe and benevolent ſyſtem introduced by Lord Cornwallis for the improvement of the internal government of the provinces immediately ſubject to the Preſidency of Bengal. Young men ſent from England at 16 or 18 are educated with an expreſs view to the civil ſervice, on principles utterly erroneous and inapplicable to its actual condition; a limited education, confined to commercial knowledge, and in no degree extended to thoſe liberal ſtudies which conſtitute the baſis of education at public ſchools in England. On their arrival they are either ſtationed in the interior of the country or employed in ſome office at the preſidency. Sir William Jones himſelf, when he arrived at Calcutta, was not intelligible to the natives of India in any of the Oriental languages. The moſt deliberate and attentive examination of all the important queſtions conſidered in this paper determined Marquis Welleſley to found a college at Fort William, under the following regulations, for the better inſtruction of

* Our traveller ſhews his intimate acquaintance with Juvenal, in whom alone this word, ſignifying a thin garment, occurs.

of the junior civil servants of the Company in such branches of literature, science, and knowledge, as may be deemed necessary to qualify them for the discharge of the duties of the different offices constituted for the administration of the government of the British possessions in the East Indies; a suitable building to be erected for a College, of which the Governor-general to be patron and visitor; the Members of the Supreme Council, and the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, and of the Nizam Adawlat, governors; the Governor-general in Council trustee for managing the funds of the College, submitting his proceedings regularly to the Court of Directors. The provost to be a clergyman of the Church of England. Professors are to be established, and lectures given in the nine languages: Arabic, Persian, Shanscrit, Hindoostanee, Bengalee, Telinga, Mahratta, Tamula, and Canara; the Mohamedan, Hindoo, and English law. Ethicks, civil jurisprudence, and the law of nations. Regulations of the Governor-general, or those of Fort St. George and Bombay. Political œconomy, and the commercial institutions and interests of the East India Company. Geography and mathematicks. Modern languages of Europe. Greek, Latin, and English classicks. General history, antient and modern. History and antiquities of Hindoostan and the Dekkan. Natural history, botany, chemistry, and astronomy. All the Company's civil servants in the presidency of Bengal, and those who have not been resident above three years, to be attached to the College for the first three years after their arrival. Any of the junior civil or military servants in the three presidencies may take the benefit for such term, and under such regulations, as shall be deemed advisable. Four terms, of two months, to be observed in each year; and four vacations of one month each; and two public examinations, and prizes and honorary rewards; degrees established, and rendered requisite qualifications for certain offices in the civil government; and promotion in the civil service shall be the necessary result of merit, publicly approved, according to the discipline and institutions of the College.

The reasons which induced the Governor-general to found the College, without any previous reference to England, were, the conviction of the great immediate benefit to be derived from the early commencement of the partial operation of the plan, and his experience of the great advantage which had been already derived by many of the young men by their attendance on Mr. Gilchrist, in consequence of the first experiment, made on a contracted scale, with a view to a more extended institution; his anxiety to impart to the very promising young men arrived from Europe within the last three years a share of the advantages described in this paper, and his solicitude to superintend the foundation of the institution, and to accelerate and witness its first effects. *Fort William, Aug.* 18, 1800. (p. 35.)

Thus far all is well. A body of statutes was enacted, professors appointed, disputations on the Oriental languages holden, prizes adjudged, and various publications made—when the East India Company—from the apprehension of the too great expence of the establishment—for no other reason appears to the publick—ordered the COLLEGE to be ABOLISHED. The founder's letter to them on this thunder-stroke to his views and prospects is here given at length, dated August 5, 1802, pp. 65—107; and closes with a "perfect confidence that the Court will issue, without delay, a positive command for the continuance of the College until farther orders; and, although his resignation of the office of Governor-general precludes the hope of his being employed as the instrument for restoring this important benefit to these valuable dominions, he shall embark from India with a firm reliance that his successor will execute the salutary order of the Court for its restoration with the same sentiments of zeal for the public service, and of attachment to the public interests and honour, which induced him to found that institution."

The disputations were repeated in 1803, degrees and prizes conferred, and the business of that year concluded with a speech from the Governor-general as visitor.

A third and fourth sets of disputations were holden in 1804; and the same Visitor closed them, as before, with a speech, which, on both occasions, was a statement of the progress made in the institution.

From the remarks on the primary establishment of the College of Fort William,

William, and on the operations of its four firſt years, we learn, that the young men are, by its inſtitution, reſtricted from contracting debts and fighting duels, and that but *one* death has happened among the ſtudents. The advantages of qualifying the civil ſervants are ſo evident that boys in the loweſt claſſes are better ſkilled in the Perſian, Arabic, Hindooſtanee, and Bengalee languages, than ſome of the Company's old ſervants, who have been twenty years in the country. The founder is not anſwerable for the ſucceſs of this inſtitution to the full extent anticipated by him beyond its four firſt years; for it is now broken down into three parts, the bad conſequences of which, in leſſening the number of ſtudents, and in deſtroying the ſpirit of honourable exertion which obtained between the youth of the different preſidencies, muſt ſoon become very manifeſt. The writers of Bengal enjoy the advantages of a liberal Oriental education, obtain literary diſtinction and honours, and are appointed to diplomatic ſtations all over India; while the writers of the other preſidencies have no inſtruction *whatever*. Nor can Colleges be inſtituted for them, poſſeſſing all the advantages of the College of Fort William, though treble the ſum were embarked in the attempt to found them. So fully ſenſible of this is Lord William Bentinck, the preſent governor of Fort St. George, that he has declined the ungrateful taſk of founding an inferior and inefficient ſeminary, in which the number of ſtudents could ſeldom be more than 16; and has declared the expediency of again attaching the junior civil ſervants of his preſidency to the College of Fort William in Bengal. (pp. 157, 167.)

We have next a tranſlation of a ſpeech in the Shanſcrit language, by the Shanſcrit profeſſor, Mr. Carey, at the Oriental diſputations, Sept. 20, 1804, "when in the preſence of the ſupreme Governor of India, and other moſt learned and illuſtrious characters. As in Europe, an aſſembly is convened, in which no word of our native tongue is ſpoken, but public diſcourſe is maintained on intereſting ſubjects in the language of Aſia." (p. 172.)

The public examinations of the College of Fort William, exhibited in a regular ſeries, ſince the commencement of the inſtitution, with a regiſter of the names of thoſe ſtudents who have obtained degrees of honour for high proficiency in the Oriental languages. (pp. 179—213.)

Works in the Oriental languages and literature, printed in the College of Fort William, and publiſhed by its learned members, ſince the commencement of the inſtitution. (pp. 219—235.)

"It is proper it ſhould be known, that, of the various tranſlations of the Scriptures publiſhed, or now in courſe of publication, by members of the College, a very conſiderable part has been executed at the public expence. The ſole charge that has hitherto been incurred by the College in the department of ſacred tranſlation is for the Goſpel of St. Matthew, in Perſian and Hindooſtanee." (p. 234.)

Eſtabliſhment of the College, containing the names and offices of thoſe perſons who have borne any part in the ſaid inſtitution, ſince the foundation in 1800. *March* 1, 1805.

Whatever be the objections to this inſtitution, or the defects ſeen in it by the Eaſt India Company, we cannot but be of opinion, that the languages and laws of the ſeveral provinces cannot poſſibly be learned better than among the Natives, and that all inſtruction at a diſtance muſt only be at ſecond-hand, and liable to the objections ariſing from the caſe of Sir William Jones.

97. *Memoir of the Expediency of an Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment for* Britiſh India, *both as to the Means of perpetuating the* Chriſtian *Religion among our own Countrymen, and as a Foundation for the ultimate Civilization of the Natives. By the Rev.* Claudius Buchanan, *M. A. one of the Chaplains at the Preſidency of* Fort William, *Vice-Proveſt of the College of* Fort William, *and Profeſſor of Claſſicks in the ſame, and Member of the* Aſiatic *Society.*

IF we are not miſinformed reſpecting Mr. B. he has deſerved highly of his Country. He was ſent out at the ſole charge of a liberal Benefactor to the Promotion of Religious Knowledge, and has amply repaid the favour. He writes with equal clearneſs and warmth in his repreſentation of the ſtate of the Proteſtant and Catholic Churches in Britiſh India, how, "notwithſtanding the conſtitutional aſperity, intolerant and repulſive, of the latter, compared with the generous princi-

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ples of the Proteſtant Religion, it has diſpelled much of the darkneſs of Paganiſm." He dedicates his Memoir to the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who, as well as the preſent Biſhop of London, was fully convinced of "the indiſpenſible neceſſity of a Religious Eſtabliſhment for our Indian Empire;" wherein, including China, Siam, Peru, Tibet, &c. the Church of Rome has 2 archbiſhops, 15 biſhops, and in Bengal 10 churches and 14 prieſts, while the Armenian Churches are 7, and the Greek 2; while of the Proteſtant and Britiſh Churches there are 6 military chaplains, 3 at Calcutta, 3 in the preſidency of Madras, and 4 at that of Bombay; nor is that liſt ever full, two thirds of the number being the average of the laſt ten years. Three biſhops might ſuffice in the three preſidencies; and one at Ceylon, for the iſlands; the number of rectors and curates muſt be regulated by the number of military ſtations, towns, and iſlands, containing European inhabitants. At preſent, when a chaplain dies, or goes home, his ſucceſſor does not arrive, in moſt caſes, till two years afterwards. There is no revenue applied by Government in ſupport of a Religious Eſtabliſhment. "We ſeem, at preſent, to be trying the queſtion, 'whether Religion be neceſſary for a ſtate?' whether a remote commercial empire, having no ſign of the Deity, no temple, no type of any thing heavenly, may not yet maintain its Chriſtian purity and its political ſtrength under Pagan ſuperſtition and a voluptuous and unprincipled people?" (p. 12.)

"When the Mahometans conquered India, they introduced the religion of Mahomet into every quarter of India, where it exiſts to this day; and they created munificent endowments for the eſtabliſhment of their faith. The ſame country, under *our* ſovereignty, has ſeen no inſtitution for the religion of Chriſt." . . . . . "How peculiar is that policy which reckons on the perpetuity of an empire in the Eaſt, without the aid of Religion or of religious men, and calculates that a foreign nation, annulling all ſanctity in its character, among a people accuſtomed to revere the Deity, will flouriſh for ever in the heart of Aſia by arms or commerce alone! It is not neceſſary to urge, particularly, the danger from French infidelity, and its concomitant principles, as an argument for a Religious Eſtabliſhment in India; for, although theſe principles have been felt here, the danger now is not ſo much as formerly. Under the adminiſtration of Marquis Welleſley, French men and French principles have been ſubdued; and nothing would now ſo conſolidate our widely-extended dominions, or prove more obnoxious to the councils of our European enemies, in their attempt on this country, than an Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment, which would give our empire in the Eaſt the ſemblance of our empire in the Weſt, and ſupport our Engliſh principles on the ſtable baſis of Engliſh religion." (pp. 12, 13.) In chap. V. the objections to an Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment are judiciouſly anſwered, particularly by the want of obſervance of a Sabbath. "Let us firſt eſtabliſh our own Religion amongſt ourſelves, and our Aſiatic ſubjects will ſoon benefit by it. When once our National Church ſhall have been confirmed in India, the members of that Church will be the beſt qualified to adviſe the State as to the means by which, from time to time, the civilization of the Natives may be promoted. An Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment would operate inſenſibly as a means of civilizing the Natives. This was debated in Parliament, 1793, and allowed; but laid aſide at the beginning of a perilous war. Whether we uſe direct means or not, the Hindoo ſuperſtitions will be *diſturbed* under the influence of Britiſh civilization. Multitudes of them have no faith at all. The Natives tell us plainly why we do not mind their religion, 'not becauſe we fear to diſturb their tranquillity, but becauſe we have no religion of our own.' They behold an awful contraſt between *their* baſe and libertine maxims and *our* juſt and generous principles. Of this they continue to diſcourſe to each other, and enquire about the cauſe, but we *will* not tell them. We are aſhamed to confeſs that our principles flow from our religion. We would indeed rather acknowledge any other ſource." (pp. 24, 25.) "They are a divided people, having no common intereſt, have no hierarchy or eccleſiaſtical polity. Having no endowment, ſome Brahmins engage in lay-offices, ſuch as ſhop-keepers, money-lenders, clerks, and writers; others ſeek a religious character in the numerous Hindoo ſchools. Of the chief Brahmins in the College of Fort William, there

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are few (not being of the ſame diſtrict) who will give the ſame account of their faith, or refer to the ſame ſacred books. So much do the opinions of ſome of thoſe now in the College differ, that they will not ſo much as worſhip or *eat* with each other. In general they cannot *read* their ſacred books. Their ignorance of writing, and of the geography of the country, is ſuch, that there is no general communion among them, political or religious." (pp. 25, 26.)

"It has been calculated that there are 100 caſts of religion in India. Hence the Hindoo maxim, ſo grateful to the philoſophers, that the Deity is pleaſed with the variety, and that every religion or no religion is right. To diſſeminate the principles of the Chriſtian religion and morals throughout the provinces under our dominion is certainly very *practicable*." (p. 27.)

"In governing conquered kingdoms, a Chriſtian policy may be exerciſed, or a Roman policy. The latter ſacrifices Religion to every other circumſtance in the adminiſtration of the new Empire. The former embraces all the juſt principles of the other; but extends its aims of utility farther, by endeavouring to improve the mind of the Nation in *religious* knowledge, as ſoon as the practicability of the attempt ſhall appear obvious. This practicability will of courſe be retarded, in ſome conquered Heathen ſtates, by particular circumſtances. But a Chriſtian policy ever looks to the Chriſtian religion for the perpetuity of empire; and conſiders that the knowledge of Chriſtian principles can alone enable the Natives to comprehend or to appreciate the ſpirit of Chriſtian government. Our religion is therefore ineſtimable: 1. becauſe its civilizing and benign influence is certain and undeniable; 2. becauſe it attaches the governed to their governors, and facilitates our intercourſe with the natives; 3. becauſe of its *eternal ſanctions*, and the ſolemn obligation of Chriſtians to proclaim them whenever an opportunity ſhall be afforded by Providence of doing it with probable ſucceſs, it being by no means ſubmitted to our judgment, or to our notions of policy, whether we ſhall embrace the *means* of imparting Chriſtian knowledge to our ſubjects or not, any more than it is ſubmitted to a Chriſtian father whether he ſhall *chooſe to inſtruct his family or not*." (p. 29.) "You will hear it ſaid, that the Hindoos are a mild and paſſive people. They have apathy rather than mildneſs; their hebetude of mind is perhaps their chief negative virtue. They are a race of men of weak bodily frame; and they have a mind conformed to it, timid and abject in the extreme. They are paſſive enough to receive any vicious impreſſion. The Engliſh Government found it neceſſary to enact a law againſt parents ſacrificing their own children. In the laſt ſix months 116 women were burnt alive, with the bodies of their deceaſed huſbands, within 30 miles round Calcutta, the moſt civilized quarter of Bengal. But, independently of their ſuperſtitious practices, they are deſcribed, by competent judges, as being of a ſpirit vindictive and mercileſs, exhibiting itſelf, at times, in a rage and infatuation without example among other people, killing their own relations to be revenged of others. The indifference of the Europeans to the Hindoos will at once diſcover, to an accurate obſerver of manners in Europe, the degraded character of the Hindoos in our eſtimation, *whatever* be the cauſe—which is ready to be found only in the ſuperſtition, ignorance, and vices of it." (pp. 35—37.)—"If it be urged that they are an innocent people, their manual ſkill is exquiſite in the labours of the loom, they are a gentle and obſequious people in civil tranſactions, but though it be eaſy to govern them in their ignorance, we ſhould not make them as wiſe as ourſelves. In 10 centuries the Hindoos will not be as wiſe as the Engliſh. It is now perhaps 19 centuries ſince human ſacrifices were offered on the Britiſh altars. Can it be gratifying to the Engliſh Nation to reflect that they receive the riches of the Eaſt on the terms of chartering moral ſuperſtition?" (p. 40.) "The philoſophical ſpirit of Europeans has been an impediment to the civilization of the Hindoos, in admiring their antient ſyſtems, and the ſuppoſed purity of their morals in *former* times. The paſſion for the Hindoo Joques ſeems to have been firſt excited by a code of Gentoo laws, tranſmitted, with official recommendation, from France, by authority; yet not by the code itſelf, but by the tranſlator's preface, in which are many ſolemn aſſertions, impugning the Chriſtian Revelation, and giving the palm to Hindoo antiquity. This preface was written by a young gentleman,

man, who observes, that he was held forth to the publick as an author almost as soon as he had commenced to be a man; that he could not translate from the Shanscrit language himself, for that the Pundits who compiled the code were to a man resolute in rejecting all his solicitations for instruction in this dialect, notwithstanding all the persuasion and influence of the Governor-general, Mr. Hastings. The dark cavern of the mystical records of the Brahmins has been entered by some adventurers from the Asiatic Society, who brought back a report very unfavourable to the wishes of the credulous infidel. The College of Fort William holds a torch which illuminates its darkest recesses; and the result is, that the former gloom, which was supposed to obscure the evidence of our religion, being now removed, enlightened itself, it reflects a strong light on the Mosaic and Evangelical Scriptures; and Shanscrit evidence may thus be considered as a new attestation to the truth of Christianity, granted by the Divine dispensation to these latter ages." (pp. 43—45.) "No work in Shanscrit literature has hitherto been published that can vie in antiquity with Homer." (p. 46.)

"The Editors of the Asiatic Researches in London have prefixed a preface to the fifth volume, containing sentiments directly contrary to those professed and published by the most learned members of the Asiatic Society. They will be much obliged to the London Editors of that work to take no such liberty in future, but to allow the Society to write its own prefaces, and to speak for itself. We are far off from France here. The Society professes no such philosophy." (p. 46, n.) This is a curious trait of the *art* of *modern editors*.

The sanguinary superstition of the Natives is an impediment to their civilization. Marquis Wellesley succeeded in suppressing the custom of drowning, or giving to thanks human victims, in the island of Sangor, and sacrificing the first-born of a woman who had long been barren; for both which practices the Pundits and chief Brahmins of the College of Fort William could alledge no sanction but *custom*. The passages in the Shasters for women burning themselves with their husbands are vague and general, and differently interpreted by the same cast. Yet the number of women who sacrificed themselves within 30 miles round Calcutta annually is, on an average, upwards of 200. Seven hundred thousand persons assemble annually at the great temple of Juggernaut, on the annual festival of the Rutt Jattra; and the number of deaths by voluntary devotement, falling under the wheels of the *rutt* or car, by imprisonment for non-payment of the demands of the Brahmins, and by want of provisions for such a multitude, is incredible. The precincts of the place are covered with bones. (pp. 48—50.) The holidays in the Hindoo Calendar, upwards of 100, are another impediment to their civilization.

"A sentiment has been for some time prevalent in England, very unfavourable to the measure of attempting the improvement of the Hindoos. It has been said that their prejudices are invincible, and that the Brahmins *cannot* receive the Christian Religion. The Religion of Christ has been professed by Hindoos in India from time immemorial, and thousands of Brahmins have been converted to the Christian faith. At this time there are upwards of 150,000 Natives on the coast of Malabar who profess that religion, and live under a regular canonical discipline, occupying 119 churches. They resisted the Portuguese popery, and compose at this day the 32 Schismatic Churches of Malabar, so called by the Roman Catholicks, as resembling the Protestant schism in England. At this time their number is about 80,000. The province of Malabar now forms part of the British dominions; and Divine Providence hath placed these churches under *our* Government. Every traveller who visits them takes great pleasure in describing the chaste and simple manners of the native Christians; the congregations support each other, and form a kind of Christian Republick. The clergy and elders settle all disputes among the members of the community; and the discipline for the preservation of pure morality is very correct, and would do honour to any Protestant church in Europe." (pp. 55—60.) Tippoo the Mahometan destroyed 10,000 of these Christians, with their villages. Whatever good effects have been produced by the Christian Religion in Malabar may also be produced in Bengal, and in every other province of Hindoostan. (p. 62.)

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The first person appointed to superintend a Protestant mission in India was Bartholomew Ziegenbalgius, a man of considerable learning and eminent piety, educated at the University of Halle. After his ordination he sailed for India, 1705; made himself master of the colloquial language; and his fluent orations, addressed to the Natives, and his frequent conferences with the Brahmins, were attended with almost immediate success, and a Christian Church was founded in the second year of his ministry, and has been extending its limits to the present time. He maintained a correspondence with George I. King of England, 1717 and 1727, and other princes, and many of the learned on the Continent, and with Dr. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1727. He died at the early age of 36 years, amidst the Hindoo children round his bed, and the multitude filling the verandahs, and singing the hymn beginning "Jesus, my Saviour Lord." He completed a translation of the whole Scriptures into the Tamul tongue; which, like Wickliffe's Bible, has been the father of many versions. He was succeeded by the venerable Swartz, a persevering and primitive missionary, who corresponded with the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The importance of the College of Fort William, as the fountain of civilization to Asia, is happily displayed in Mr. Carey's speech in the Shanscrit language, mentioned in the preceding article. Such is the information we receive from the present author, who may be considered as a worthy successor to this Missionary; and, if a commercial Nation and a commercial Company are not blinded by the prospect of temporal gain flowing in upon them, they cannot obstruct the gain of conversion and civilization among their Hindoo subjects.

The Governor-general published a regulation for preventing the sacrifice of children, Aug. 20, 1802.

"The bulk of the common people, from Cape Comorin to Thibet, are not *an improved* people. Go into a village within five miles of Calcutta, and you will find an ignorance of letters and of the world, an intellectual debility, a wretchedness of living, and a barbarism of appearance, which, by every account (making allowance for our regular government and plentiful country), are not surpassed among the Natives in the interior of Africa, or back settlements of America *. On the principle of some late philosophers, that those men are most civilized who approach nearest to the simplicity of Nature, it might be expected, perhaps, that the Hindoos are a civilized people. But even this principle fails them. For an artificial and cruel superstition debases their minds, and holds them in a state of degradation which, to an European, is scarcely credible," Mr. B. mistakes the modern philosophical distinction between civilization and a state of nature. It gives a decided preference to the state of nature, and despises civilization, and of course *instruction*, which leads to civilization.

"There is one argument against the possibility of the Hindoos being in a civilized state, which, to the accurate investigators of the human mind in Europe, will appear conclusive. The cast of the multitude, that is, the Sooders, are held in abhorrence and contempt by the Brahmins. It is a crime to instruct them. It is a crime for that unhappy race to *hear* even the words of instruction. The Sooder is considered by the Brahmin as an inferior species of being, even in a physical sense. Intellectual incapacity is therefore expected and patiently *endured*, and the wretched Sooder is supposed, at the next transmigration of souls, to animate the body of a monkey or a jackall. The Philosopher of Geneva himself would not have contended for the civilization of the Sooders.

"The Koolins, who are accounted the purest and most sacred cast of the Brahmins, claim it as a privilege of their order to have 100 wives; and they sometimes accomplish that number, it being accounted an honour by other Brahmins to unite their daughters to a Koolin Brahmin. The wives live commonly in their fathers' houses, and the Koolin Brahmin visits them all round generally once a year, on which occasion he receives a present from the father. The progeny is so numerous, in some instances, that a statement of the number recorded in the registers of the East would scarcely obtain credit. The effects of this excessive polygamy are very pernicious to society; for it is a copious source of

* See Park and Mackenzie.

female

female proſtitution. Some of theſe privileged characters make it a practice to marry merely for the dowry of the wife; and, as ſhe ſeldom ſees her huſband during his life, and dare not marry another after his death, ſhe has ſtrong temptation to an irregular conduct. This monopoly of women by the Koolin-Brahmins is juſtly complained of by Brahmins of the other orders; and they have expreſſed a hope that it will be aboliſhed by authority. They affirm that this, like many other reigning practices, is a direct violation of the law of the Shaſters, which does not allow more than four wives to a Brahmin." (pp. 111—112.) "Tamerlane the Great, a Mahometan, gives a melancholy picture of the Hindoos. Mr. Holwell calls the Gentoos in general as degenerate, crafty, ſuperſtition-liking, and wicked a people as any race of beings in the known world, if not eminently more ſo, eſpecially the common run of Brahmins. Marquis Cornwallis was never known, during his adminiſtration in India, to admit a native to his confidence. Under the adminiſtration of Marquis Wellesley there is a *total* excluſion of native counſel. The teſtimony of a Brahmin is decidedly againſt them." (pp. 113—115.)

"The Jews in Cochin China have copies of thoſe books of the Old Teſtament which were written previouſly to the Captivity, but none of thoſe whoſe dates are ſubſequent to that event; and have a tradition that they arrived in India ſoon after the Babylonian Captivity. The author of this memoir propoſes to go to Cochin previouſly to his return from India, for the expreſs purpoſe of inveſtigating thoſe antient Jewiſh records, and examining the books of the Neſtorian Chriſtians, who are ſaid to poſſeſs ſome MSS. in the Chaldee character, of a high antiquity. Capt. Wilford has finiſhed a hiſtory of teſtimonies contained in the Shanſcrit writings of the truth of the Chriſtian Religion, and depoſited it in the archives of the College of Fort William. A tranſlation of the Scriptures into Chineſe is begun ſince the College Report of Literature; and Geneſis and St. Matthew's Goſpel are in courſe of tranſlation, and ſome chapters of each have already been printed off."

"The French are at this time cultivating the Chineſe language with great avidity, and, no doubt, with a proſpect of certain advantage. We have in India ſatisfactory evidence that they meditate an embaſſy to China, or a *deſcent* on Cochin China, as ſoon as peace in Europe ſhall give them opportunity." (p. 126.)

98. Maſſillon's *Charges.*

(Continued from p. 248.)

WE had intended, when we firſt read the volume before us, to have given an analyſis of its ſeveral contents. But, had we adopted our original plan, we muſt, in order to have enabled our readers to judge fairly of the merit of the work, have allotted, by a variety of quotations, a greater portion of our Magazine than we could conveniently allow. That they may not, however, be diſappointed in their expectations, we will lay before them the ſubjects which it comprehends. After the Introduction, which deſerves, as we have ſhewn, peculiar notice, are the ſeveral Charges: I. On the Excellence of the Prieſthood. II. On Propriety of Character. III. On Zeal. IV. On being appointed to the Chriſtian Miniſtry. V. On Reflection on the Succeſs of our Miniſtry. VI. On Solicitude for the Salvation of Souls. VII. On Solicitude to ſuppreſs Vice. VIII. On a good Example. IX. On the Excellence of the Miniſtry. X. On the Manner in which the Clergy are to conduct themſelves among Men of the World. XI. On the prudent Converſation and Behaviour of the Clergy. XII. On the Solicitude the Clergy ought to ſhew for their People when confined by Sickneſs. XIII. The pernicious Effects of Avarice in the Clergy. XIV. On Mildneſs and Gentleneſs. XV. On the Neceſſity of Prayer. XVI. On Study and Knowledge. A Letter on the Art of Preaching, tranſlated from the French of M. Reybaz. Thoughts on the Compoſition of a Sermon, as adapted to the Church of England. A Prayer. We have already given quotations from two Charges; but our readers will probably be gratified by the following remarks, too applicable, alas! to the Miniſters of the Gallican Church. The ſubject is, the Avarice of the Clergy, Charge XIII.

"We ſee Clergymen defile their characters with the loweſt and moſt ignominious occupations; running every where; more ſkilled in making a bargain than other men; leaving their churches; ſuffering

fering the ſouls entruſted to them to periſh, that they may not loſe an opportunity of gain; and appearing often at public meetings in an unſeemly and unclerical garb, and authoriſing, by their examples, intemperance, drunkenneſs, and revelings, ſo common in ſuch places*. At this I am not ſurpriſed; an avaricious and mercenary paſtor is capable of any thing; every good principle is ſuppreſſed; every feeling that is honourable to human nature extinct in his boſom; charity, religion, even decorum, and the reſpect that he owes to his ſituation: he is poſſeſſed of an inherent meanneſs, incapable of any of thoſe noble ſentiments ſuggeſted by the duties, and enforced by the reverence, of the prieſthood. When he is called into another ſcene of exiſtence, he leaves ſcandal and deriſion in the public mind, mortification and ſorrow in the hearts of all thoſe to whom are entruſted the intereſts of the Church and the honour of Religion."

We will add one other quotation from the excellent Charge on Prayer:

"A paſtor, who does not pray, or who contents himſelf with reciting the prayers commanded by the Church, is not a repreſentative of the good Shepherd; ſuch an one is not what he is required to be, a Father, but an hireling; the Chriſtians who are committed to his care are not, as might naturally be expected, his children—they are orphans: his heart, his bowels ſay nothing for them: he loves the title by which he preſides over them; but he feels no comfort in the reflection, that he is to be the inſtrument of bringing them into a ſtate of ſalvation, and of prevailing with them to make their peace with God: he loves only the place of the Shepherd; he has no affection for the flock; for, if he loved them, could he behold their irregularities, and the eternal evils they are bringing on themſelves, without addreſſing himſelf inceſſantly to Him who alone can change their hearts, to the end that not one of thoſe whom the Father has given to him in charge ſhould periſh? What do I ſay? A paſtor, who does not pray for his people, not only does not love them, he refuſes them that which is their due: depriving them of his prayers, he robs them of a reſource to which the goodneſs of God had attached the graces and aſſiſtance deſigned for his heritage: he refuſes what his pariſhioners had a right to expect of him; he occupies the place of a godly paſtor, whoſe prayers might have drawn down upon them a thouſand bleſſings; and he is accountable for all the ſins which his prayers might have prevented. When you are diſpoſed to complain of the negligences and irregularities of your pariſhioners, and of your being uſeleſs among them, examine yourſelves whether you are faithful in repreſenting 'to Him who heareth prayer' their neceſſities and their miſeries; whether you are ſolicitous, whether you are importunate to obtain for them the protection and favour of the Almighty, who ſeems to have abandoned them: the prayers of a paſtor are ſeldom ineffectual: God, who has commanded us to pray for ſinners, has alſo promiſed to hear us. We lament over the degeneracy of our flocks, whilſt—the reflection ought to make us tremble!—it may be attributed almoſt ſolely to ourſelves."

The tendency of theſe Charges, and the excellence of the tranſlation, will, doubtleſs, ſtrongly recommend them to the notice of the Clergy: every miniſter, who ſhall frequently meditate upon them, will, we believe, become both a more diligent paſtor and a more exemplary Chriſtian. They are addreſſed to the heart and the affections; and hard muſt that heart be on which they make no impreſſion; inſenſible muſt be that mind which is not led, by a peruſal of them, to the moſt faithful diſcharge of the ſeveral duties of his ſacred calling. We think it next to impoſſible that men, who have undertaken the care of a pariſh, and pledged themſelves to become reſponſible, in a certain degree, for the ſalvation of the ſouls entruſted to them, ſhould be indifferent to their important truſt, provided that they will, by frequent peruſal, ſubject themſelves to the ſolemn admonitions which every page in this volume will addreſs to them. Convinced of the abundant utility of theſe epiſcopal exhortations, we feel ourſelves compelled to give them our honeſt and unbiaſſed approbation.

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* The following note is added: "Is it not exceedingly to be lamented that the Clerical Bills lately paſſed, which afford univerſal ſatisfaction, did not prohibit incumbents from acting as agents to men of fortune? I know nothing more diſreputable in itſelf, nor more injurious to the cauſe of Religion, than the cuſtom, now unhappily too prevalent, of clergymen attending fairs and markets to buy and ſell ſtock for gentlemen, whoſe *ſervants* they virtually become; eſtimating the value, and raiſing the rents, of farms; ſuperintending workmen, &c. &c.; thereby debaſing their clerical character, and caſting an indelible ſtain upon the Church."

The tranſlator, at the end of the Charges, has very judiciouſly ſubjoined the Biſhop of Lincoln's Liſt of Books recommended to his Clergy in his Elements of Chriſtian Theology, ſuppoſing that all his Clerical Readers may not be poſſeſſed of that invaluable work.

The Eſſay on the Art of Preaching, by M. Reybaz, although of leſs importance than either the Charges or the ſucceeding Eſſay, contains, nevertheleſs, many juſt obſervations, from which the young Divine may derive no common advantage. The deſign of it is, to recommend Elocution, or the art of addreſs in public diſcourſes, to the Clergy. It inculcates the neceſſity of ſtudy and application by thoſe who are ambitious of making a proficiency in the public part of their profeſſion, and will to all ſuch be highly valuable. Notes are added by the tranſlator, where the directions might ſeem calculated for a foreign rather than an Engliſh pulpit.

We proceed to another Eſſay, intituled, Thoughts on the Compoſition of a Sermon, as adapted to the Church of England, which merits great attention from miniſters of every denomination.

"He who ſits down," ſays the author, "to write a ſermon, ſhould firſt examine whether he is poſſeſſed of the various requiſites which will enable him to produce a compoſition creditable to himſelf and advantageous to his hearers? Has he a thorough knowledge of the Sacred Writings? Is he able to apply them, with exact judgment and uninterrupted facility, in the ſupport of an evangelical truth, and in the extirpation of a pernicious error? And are they ſo familiar to him that he can, by incorporating their language with his own, give vigour to his thoughts and ornament to his ſtyle; convey information to the mind, delight to the imagination, and piety to the heart? Can he, by a diligent ſtudy of the beſt writers in Divinity, adduce the ſtrongeſt arguments, and combine the cleareſt ideas, which the nature of the ſubject requires?"

The following obſervations are impreſſive and ſtriking. We do not give the paragraph at length, for we are under the neceſſity of abridging it:

"If he be poſſeſſed of talents which enables him to compoſe, he will next conſider—what is the deſign of a ſermon? It is to illuſtrate God's Book, and to perſuade the aſſembly, to whom the compoſition is to be addreſſed, to become God's people. The preacher, therefore, not only previous to the entering on his labour, but throughout every part of it, ſhould beſeech the Almighty to endow him with the ſpirit to think only what He can approve. Every ſentence we write, and every thought we conceive, ſhould be with this impreſſion on our ſouls, that we are appointed the embaſſadors of Him whom the Lord anointed 'to preach good tidings.' In the various arguments, therefore, which we urge, and the ſeveral addreſſes which we make, the end of both ſhould be, to 'bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the priſon to them that are bound.' I mention, particularly, the habitually-pious diſpoſition, and uniformly-devout frame of mind, in which a ſermon ſhould be compoſed; becauſe, from many of thoſe diſcourſes which we both read in print and hear from the pulpit, we may, without cenſure or uncharitableneſs, conclude, that their authors have ſcarce a ſenſe of the bleſſings of Redemption in their hearts: on which account they are, it may be preſumed, delivered without feeling, heard without intereſt, and read without effect. Religion and piety muſt be inſcribed, in indelible characters, on the mind and ſoul of a compoſer who aſpires to become, as a preacher of the Goſpel, an inſtrument in the hands of Providence of 'turning many to righteouſneſs.' Living under ſuch influence, he prepares a diſcourſe, to be addreſſed to an aſſembly of fallen creatures, alienated from God and Religion, for whoſe redemption the blood of the Son of God was ſhed, and to whom is offered a covenant of mercy, very generally either egregiouſly miſunderſtood, ſtupidly diſregarded, or wilfully tranſgreſſed. Inſtead of producing an abſtract philoſophical eſſay, or a metaphyſical diſquiſition, difficult to the writer to expreſs, and, in conſequence, to the hearer to comprehend, he cheerfully ſacrifices all parade of learning and oſtentation of knowledge, and confines himſelf to the elucidation of the Evangelical Covenant. The congregation he is to addreſs he eſteems as his children. 'He has them, therefore, in his heart;' and the expreſſions of his deſire for their welfare, and of his zeal for their happineſs, are manifeſted in his ſolicitude to reclaim them from the ſeductions of negligence, to withdraw them from the paths of error, and to deliver them from the puniſhment of ſin. Such is the deſign of a ſermon."

Mr. St. John next ſhews, that, judging from the generality of Engliſh Diſcourſes,

Diſcourſes, one might be tempted to conclude, that it does not ſeem ſo much the deſign of the authors to perſuade their hearers to bear in mind, in their whole behaviour, the relation in which they ſtand to their Redeemer and Judge; to conſider themſelves the temple of God, in which the Almighty by his Spirit vouchſafes to dwell; as to diſplay talent of reaſoning, accuracy of expreſſion, or a knowledge of theology. "Be our attachment," he obſerves, "to our excellent Eſtabliſhment ever ſo great, we are compelled to acknowledge, that the ſermons uſually preached and publiſhed are not ſo animated in their ſtyle, and vehement in their manner, as the frequent contemplation of the happineſs of Heaven, or the torments of Hell, awaiting every hearer of them, might be expected to produce — the defection from the Church in many, and the unpardonable neglect of her ordinances, accompanied with the total abſence of vital Religion, in more, of her profeſſed adherents, are, I fear, incontrovertible evidences of the truth of the aſſertion." As a contraſt to the cool mode of preaching uſually obſerved in the Church, he ſays, "Go into a conventicle, and you will hear the preacher conjuring and imploring the aſſembly, in the moſt urgent and affectionate manner, to avoid the puniſhment denounced againſt ſin, and embrace the happineſs promiſed to Religion."

He next proceeds to ſhew that the ſubjects which are propoſed to the attention of our congregations are not always the moſt intereſting. Common topicks are too generally enforced; whereas the Scriptures ſupply many, ſeldom introduced into the pulpit, which are very important in themſelves, and would be rendered extremely affecting to an auditory by the exerciſe of judgment and the diſplay of zeal, by which ſome of the Clergy are preeminently diſtinguiſhed.

After ſpeaking of the exordium of a ſermon, and the diviſion into heads, he continues, "The preacher next enters upon his ſubject. And in this part of the diſcourſe ſome improvement, it is generally thought, may be made. Open the ſermons of Dr. Clarke, of Bp. Coneybeare, of Dr. Horbury. It may, perhaps, be ſaid, that Bp. Coneybeare and Dr. Horbury wrote their ſermons for the purpoſe of preaching them before the Univerſity. But, whatever be the auditory, whether an Univerſity or one of the Inns of Court, which are conſidered the only LEARNED auditories, the preacher ſhould not forget that the greateſt part of it will conſiſt chiefly of young men, ſome not thoroughly, and others not at all, converſant with the ſubject on which he expatiates; and that, therefore, to thoſe who moſt need inſtruction, not to add warning, expoſtulation, reproof, and exhortation, his diſcourſe is productive of little good." He expatiates, with much eloquence, on the inutility of preaching moral diſcourſes. "Dry, unintereſting diſcourſes," he aſſerts, "proclaim loudly their own inefficacy. For Religion and Piety do not lie concealed, and continue inactive; they are not, it is true, ſo much prominent features as powerful principles, influencing general decorum, and directing civil intercourſe; they exert their vigour, indeed, in the regulation of families, in a devout obſervance of the ordinances of the Goſpel, and in a conſequent ſuppreſſion of the habits of vice. Does a clergyman perceive this effect to be, in any tolerable degree, promoted by his preaching? It is his greateſt encouragement; it is his refuge in affliction; his comfort under mortifying neglect; and his ſupport under grievous diſappointments. Do his congregations decline, and are his communions leſs frequently attended? He has ſufficient evidence that he is an uſeleſs labourer in the Lord's vineyard." He contraſts the effects produced by animated and lifeleſs preaching by the examples of two of his friends; the relation is both entertaining and inſtructive; but we muſt refer our readers to the work itſelf. He recommends, for improvement in ſtyle, the writings of Bp. Porteus, of Dr. Barrow, of Dr. Johnſon; the Bampton lectures of Dr. White, and the political works of Lord Bolingbroke. His remarks on Addiſon are extremely juſt. Mr. St. John ſeems to think a ſermon incomplete without a peroration and a prayer. "The preacher ſhould, in the concluſion of his diſcourſe, ſeize, warm, melt the heart; and ſhould diſpoſe the hearer by perſuaſion, or compel him by terror, to deſcend into it. He ſhould make, as it were, a perſonal appeal to his auditory; and ſhould, by the energy of his expreſſion, and the vigour of his ſentiment, attempt to infuſe, as far as poſſible, into every individual, a ſolicitude

licitude to know, and a resolution to fulfil, the terms of salvation." Again: "To give a sermon merit as a religious composition, and utility as a popular exhortation, one thing more must be added, without which it will generally be incomplete; I mean, a fervent and devout prayer. For, is it not natural, after having faithfully shewn, and earnestly entreated men to walk in the way of salvation; after having convinced their understandings by argument, and persuaded their affections by exhortation, to implore Him from whom cometh every good gift, that the word which has been spoken in his name, and for his glory, should accomplish the end for which it was delivered?"

The author has added a short Appendix on Oratory, it being, he says, in some measure, from the want of a certain degree of oratory in the Clergy, that our churches are so lamentably deserted. "When," he proceeds, "such extreme solicitude is shewn, by every description of men, to be present at the debates of the great Assembly of the Nation, is it to give their attention to the common dull debaters? No! to the eloquent harangue of the most accomplished of speakers, and to the indignant reply of his exasperated rival. When the same solicitude is expressed to hear a cause of importance tried in the Court of King's Bench, is it to be entertained by inferior pleaders? No! by Gibbs, or Erskine, or Garrow, or Parke. Are our churches thronged, when the pulpit is occupied by an ordinary preacher, or by an orator who addresses his congregation as personally interested in the efficacy of what is delivering? And is it not surprising that seeing, as we have, our churches more and more deserted during the last thirty years, no attempt, no efficacious attempt at least, has been made by the Universities, the places of resort for young men, preparatory to the office of the sacred ministry, to teach them to speak with gracefulness, in order to preach with power?" Mr. St. John then concludes his excellent treatise in the following solemn manner: "Unless a different mode, both of writing and speaking, be introduced into the Church—should the same proportion of its members desert it, during the next thirty years, as have in the preceding period—the Enemy may adopt the language of the Prophet, and exclaim, in degrading contempt and bitter derision—'the punishment of thy *negligence* is accomplished, O daughter of Zion!' Rather may the excellence of her Ministry be so eminently conspicuous, that the Established Church may emphatically be called 'The Way of Holiness!' May no lion be there, nor any ravenous beast go up thereon! But may the redeemed walk there, and the ransomed of the Lord return, and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads! May all her members obtain spiritual joy and gladness, and schism and disaffection flee away!"

Mr. St. John has added a Prayer, consisting of upwards of seven pages, which may not, he hopes, be displeasing to those of the younger Clergy, who have not previously composed one of more fervour and piety.

Ably as we consider the several parts of this volume to be executed, and reflecting equal credit on the taste, the judgment, and piety of the author, we think that the Prayer possesses the highest merit; it comprises whatever a clergyman has to offer to his Creator, in respect to himself and in behalf of his people. Our want of room forbids us to make extracts from it. But what we have said in favour of the book will, we trust, induce not only the Clergy, but those who intend their sons for the sacred profession, to read it with diligence, and meditate on it with seriousness.

99. *The* Norfolk, Suffolk, *and* Cambridgeshire *Jester.*

AMONG the various means made use of for corrupting the morals of the rising generation, none perhaps have been more successful than Jest-books. It is but candid, however, to say, that the Provincial Jester now before us contains a judicious collection of anecdotes (many of which we do not recollect to have met with before); and, indeed, it may with fairness be commended as not possessing a single jest of an immoral tendency.

*** Add to the Review of Mr. Churton's Sermon, p. 352: "See, in Gent. Mag. LIII. 104, a View and Account of the Gun-powder Plot-house, in the Garden at Newton-hall, near Kettering."

We are sorry that we cannot comply with the wish of SYLVANUS.

The title after which NOSCENDI CUPIDUS enquires became extinct in 1735, on the death of *Edward Sheffield*.—His other query is too trifling to be noticed.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1806.

By H. J. Pye, Esq. P. L.

LONG did chill Winter's dreary reign
Uſurp the promiſ'd hours of Spring;
Long Eurus, o'er the ruſſet plain,
Malignant wav'd his noiſome wing;
O'er April's variegated day
The frolic Zephyrs fear'd to play;
Th' alternate change of ſuns and ſhowers
Call'd not to life her ſilken flowers;
But, arm'd with whirlwind, froſt, and hail,
Winter's ungenial blaſts prevail,
And check her vernal powers.

But o'er the renovated plain
See Maia lead her ſmiling train
Of halcyon hours along;
While burſt from every echoing grove
Loud ſtrains of harmony and love,
Preluding to the choral ſong
Which opening June ſhall votive pour,
To hail with proud acclaim our Monarch's natal hour.

Still muſt that day, to Britain dear,
To Britons joy impart;
Cloudy or bright, that day ſhall wear
The ſunſhine of the heart.
And as before the fervid ray
That genial glows in ſummer ſkies,
Each cloud that veil'd the beam of day
Far from the azure welkin flies:
So may each cheerleſs miſt that ſeems
Awhile to cloud our proſpects fair,
Diſpell'd by Hope's enlivening beams,
Our brightening æther fly, and melt away in air.

Awhile though Fortune adverſe frown,—
By timid friends their cauſe betray'd,
With boſom firm and undiſmay'd,
On force depending all their own,
A living rampire round their Parent Lord,
The Britiſh warriors graſp th' avenging ſword; [fight,
While youths of Royal hope demand the
To aſſert a Monarch and a Father's right.
United in one Patriot band,
From Albion's, Erin's, Caledonia's land,
Elate in arms, indignant ſhine
The kindred Heroes of the Briton line,
To whelm invaſion 'neath our circling flood, [hoſtile blood.
Or ſtain our verdant fields with Gallia's

POEMS *for the* Anniversary *of the* Literary Fund; *concluded from* p. 454.

III. *An* Apology *for the Errors and Eccentricities of* Genius.

By the Rev. Thomas Maurice, *Author of* "Indian Antiquities," *and Recited by* C. Tweddle, *Eſq.*

WHEN Man's majeſtic form, at Nature's birth, [earth,
Roſe, newly faſhion'd, from the teeming
Pleas'd with his nobleſt work, th' eternal Sire
A portion of his own æthereal fire
Breath'd on the ſenſeleſs maſs: — the kindling clay [ray.
Felt the pure flame, and bounded at the
But life with myriad humbler forms He ſhar'd, [par'd;
For Man a nobler boon His hand pre-
He gave him Reaſon's powers, and through his ſoul [roll.
Bad the warm current of the Paſſions
Almighty Genius then that hand beſtow'd, [flow'd.
And all his features with the Godhead
Uninjur'd, unimpair'd, by age, or clime,
Bright as the Sun, and as its ſource ſublime: [away—
While Time's uncounted cycles roll
Fervid, immortal, flames its hallow'd ray! [illume,
E'en Slavery's bonds its radiant beams
And penetrate the dungeon's deepeſt gloom: [ſtrains!
Hear laughing Terence pour his comic
Hear fabling Æſop warbling in his chains! [flame!
How bright in Nelſon glow'd its ardent
What ſplendors blaze round Pitt's unrival'd name! [bler,
Immortal Patriots! o'er whoſe hallow'd
Virtue, and Britain, ſhed th' unceaſing tear! [reigns,
O'er ſubjeſt Earth and Seas 'tis Genius
And rolls the Planets through yon azure plains.
No groveling native of this nether ſphere,
The radiant Child of Heav'n's eternal year! [ſprings,
Beyond the flight of vulgar thought he
Nor human laws reſtrain his eagle wings!
To all his bold eccentric darings kind,
The proud exceſſes of a lofty mind;
Thoſe errors that from burning feelings flow, [glow,
When high the ſpirits,—warm the pulſes
Nor wholly overlook—nor nicely ſcan,
And, for his Godlike talents,—ſpare the man.
Oh! in no mean terreſtrial balance weigh,
The good, or ill, that marks his brilliant day;
But in that lofty balance rear'd on high,
For ever blazing in his native ſky,
'Tis only in celeſtial Libra weigh'd,
Genius, thy dazzling merits are diſplay'd. [time,
Reflect through all the radiant march of
Whatever great, or daring, or ſublime,
Fills the vaſt volume of recording Fame,
From Genius ſprang,—and hallow'd be its flame!
As the bright Phœnix at the ſolar beam
Drinks life, and vigour, from its parent ſtream, [bright,
The Phœnix Genius, at a fount more
Quaffs the pure blaze, and beams reflected light,

Like watchful Magi guard the virgin fire,
Nor let its blaze, in penury, expire!
Would daring mortals check his bright career,
And chain to Earth a native of the sphere?
Go, the sweet influence of the Pleiads bind,
Bid their mild radiance cease to bless mankind.
Or vast Orion with thy nod controul,
Or loose Arcturus from the gleaming Pole.
When Nature thus obeys thy ruling hand,
Then bend proud Genius to thy stern command.
Think'st thou that *He*, whose soul delights
In the bright tract where circling Planets blaze,
Will bend *his* spirit of immortal birth,
To heap the treasur'd dross of shining Earth? ling sphere,
Perish the thought!—who sings the rolAnd paints the beauties of the vernal year,
For him the Summer's golden fruits should glow,
And the rich torrent of the vintage flow;
Who to the banquet gives its genuine zest,
For Him—Him only should the grape be prest.
Your's is the sacred charge, by Heav'n assign'd,
On earth, to cherish this proud *Child of Mind*.
That charge how glorious! how sublime the trust!
To Heav'n be faithful,—and to Man be just.
Guard this rich gem of the celestial mine,
And bid its light to lateft ages shine.
Behold, with all the glow of Genius fir'd,
For letters, with unbounded zeal inspir'd,
That PRINCE—whose heart beats high for Britain's fame,
And bounds at Liberty's transporting name,
On Heav'n-born Talent sheds a cheering ray,
Auspicious promise of a brighter day!
Nor unrequited shall his bounty stream,
Genius rolls back the bright reflected beam;
For cherish'd fires, confers sublime renown;
And with new glories gilds the British Crown.
Foster'd by You,—beneath these frozen skies,
I see new SHAKSPEARES, SPENSERS, MILTONS rise.
I hear new DRYDENS, but in manlier strain,
Resound some future GEORGE'S glorious reign.
And other JONES'S, if the fates are kind,
With all their talents, all their fires combin'd,
In Orient climes uphold the British name,
And bless the FUND that nurs'd their rising flame.

IV. *Written and Recited by* CHA. MONCK, *Esq. of the* Inner Temple.

IN Empire great, with riches more than blest,
The Queen of nations, Friend of the oppress,
In arts of peace shall Britain cease to vie?
E'en in those arts which spring from *liberty?* *[foil?*
Shall Heav'n-born Genius perish on *this*
Or patient Merit to no purpose toil?—
It cannot be—the name of GUELPH alone, [own;
Honour'd by Tasso, would the deed disOur KING, our PRINCE, though grac'd with Roman blood,
Know *Birth* is valued, *for worth understood*,
They know—nor suffer merit to complain, [they reign;
They love the people by whose choice they hold TRUE COURAGE dearest to their heart,
Nor pass unnotic'd by each gentler art.
But who goes *there?* His sad and pensive air [pair;
Denotes the scorpions of conceal'd DesNo fancied sorrows, no unreal woe,
Pale Poverty is seated on *that* brow!
His famish'd eye-balls stare! he looks as wan,
"As the pale spectre of a murther'd man."
He totters, faints, and—falls—oh! heav'ns!—he's dead!—
Yon car of Luxury has crush'd—his—head*!
Do we not weep when Belvidera sighs;
And lives Monimia? see! her Poet dies!
Shake not thy gory locks at *Us*, oh Bard!
Had you liv'd *now*, you should have had reward!
We boast a Prince, who loves the sacred Nine! [twine,
And vows he will the Poet's brows enWith Venus' myrtle—Bacchus! with thy vine!
Blind to their faults, but to their virtues kind,
He stamps their *living* image on his mind;
He scorns base Flatt'ry's meretricious art,
His aid, like Genius, issues from the heart; [nair,
Like our own Harry's, brave, but debonHe courts the British Muse, as Britons court the Fair! [Fire,
Fair 'midst the Fair, smit with Poetic
Accomplish'd Sappho† tunes her Silver Lyre,
"Angelic sounds!"—but hold!—her lyre's unstrung,
Hush'd are the tender lays, cold the angelic tongue; [Mount
No more the Muses lead thee to the
Where Homer stray'd, or to Castalia's fount; [mourn,
Gay Fashion droops, thy kindred Poets
Nay, even *here*, a tear bedews thy urn;

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* Otway; who, as some report, was run over by a coach in the street, at a time when he was nearly famished with hunger.

† Duchess of Devonshire.

"To

"To sounds of *heav'nly* harps, she dies away,
And melts in visions of ETERNAL DAY."
But, if one's gone, another still is left,
Can Genius here, of Patrons be bereft?
Sacred to letter'd want, auspicious name*,
Around your Founder's tomb, the wreath of Fame, [grow,
By future Poets twin'd, shall live and
All hail him *Father* to these Sons of Woe:— [Esher's† groves,
Long as the "silent" Mole through (Esher responsive to Lavinia's Loves‡),
All-while the "silent" Mole shall wind along, [song.
PELHAM§ and He shall live, in grateful
But mark!—He scorns my praise—and of his own accord [*my bolt reward!*"
Exclaims—"*Give to the needy*, THAT'S
And see yon Farmer's Boy‖ amidst these trees,
Neglects his labour, sighing to the breeze,
He views the purling rill, the hanging wood,
Or listens to the tumbling of the flood;
Stol'n from his Parents by the Partial Muse,
Is *he* to blame, if labour he refuse?
Exulting Genius felt excessive joy, [*boy;*
And hail'd with full embrace the darling
We are his *earthly* Guardians—whilst *We* live,
Shall he e'er ask, and we refuse to give?—
Not that I deem immortal Genius needs [deeds;
Such low incitements to her glorious
From Heav'n she sprang, and, conscious of her birth, [earth:
To Heav'n she re-ascends, and spurns the
But still, though Genius *does not court our aid*, [m'ring shade,)
(Wand'ring by moon-light in the glim-
Yet if she starves, or unprotected dies,
Accurst the fiend who would withhold supplies; [virtuous lay,
Had moon-struck Cowper, whose all-
* Would burst the Negro's chain, and gave to day [night,
Truths all-immortal, long-immerg'd in
And on dim eye-balls pour'd refistless light¶;
Had he, whilst dreaming for his Country's good,
Or died abandon'd, or had wanted food,
Offended Heav'n, with pestilential breath,
Had long ago dealt misery and death,
Augusta 'midst her peopled streets had sigh'd, [they died:
And wond'ring wept o'er thousands as
Yes! though the Bard yields silently to Fate,
And "nobly falling in a falling State,"
Admits 'tis justice, since by Heav'n 'tis done, *One,*
("Rich and Immortal" are too much for
Yet still that Country merits Heav'n's high scorn, [lorn;
Where Genius pines away in grief for-
Methinks! I see them beck'ning to yon shade,
"By Godlike poets venerable made,"
Camöens, Tasso, Homer, Milton stand,
And seem to point to yonder Fairy land,
Crowds wish to follow: but, "Avaunt!" they cry, [die,
"Ye Rich! ye Great! who suffer'd us to
To die in penury, oppress'd, unknown,
And now dare claim *our* ashes as *your own!* [praise,
We can forgive: for still we taste the
That mounts like incense from our living lays, [no more,
While Kings sleep fast, and Princes are
Our Names Divine resound from shore to shore. [*fold,*
But—*though true genius be not bought or*
Give not to warbling Eunuchs all your gold; [fame;
Trust not to chariots or to wealth, for
But dare to gain 'A PATRON'S sacred name:'
Genius, like Virtue, *is* her own reward;
But base are they, who either disregard; [maxim know,
If blest with wealth, this Heav'n-sent
Get but to give, be rich but to bestow;
If nobly born, be conscious of your birth,
Be nobly *bounteous*, Gods upon the earth!
Hail *living* Genius, bring her sons to light,
And give UNASK'D the tributary mite!"

* David Williams.

† *Through Esher's Groves, &c.*] Esher Place in Surrey, once the Family seat of the Pelhams.

‡ Vide Thomson's Seasons.

§ Thomas Pelham—now Earl of Chichester—a most benevolent and active protector of the Institution.

‖ Bloomfield.

* *Would burst the Negro's chain, &c.* Vide his beautiful Apostrophe against the Slave Trade, quoted in the House of Commons by Mr. Fox.

¶ This idea is founded on Mr. Wilberforce's sentiments with regard to Vital Christianity, and on the Bible itself, in which "One Good Man" is said to be of so much importance to the salvation of a City. There never was a more useful Moral or Religious Poet in our Country than Cowper.

V. SONG,

Written and composed by
SAMUEL-JAMES ARNOLD, ESQ.

WHILE Britain's dread vengeance in thunder is hurl'd, [world—
Uncheckt on the seas, o'er a subjugate

Peace

Peace finds a calm refuge within her bleſt
Iſle, [CHARITY ſmile!
Where SCIENCE, and ARTS, and meek
And long may kind Heav'n continue to
bleſs [OF DISTRESS!
That Iſland—the SHELTER—the HOME
That her Laurel and Oak may more ver-
dant appear, [Tear!
While water'd, and nouriſh'd by Charity's

Her ſons of the Ocean who conquering
die,
Are waſted to Heav'n on Gratitude's ſigh!
Nor long can their widows and orphans
repine, [tory's ſhrine*.
While ſooth'd by her offerings at Vic-
Then ne'er be it ſaid that our Nation re-
ſin'd [feaſt for the mind;
Can ſtarve thoſe who ſpread the rich
That ſhe ſuffers one Genius in want to
appear, [PITY a TEAR!
While BRITAIN has WEALTH, or ſoft

Ye Friends of the Muſes, who feaſt on
the page [Sage!
Of the Poet, Hiſtorian, Philoſopher,
Though victims of penury tarniſh our
pride, [verty died!
Though CHATTERTON, OTWAY—in po-
Be yours the proud name, by benevo-
lence gain'd, [SUSTAIN'D,
Of LEARNING PROTECTED, and GENIUS
Preſerve thoſe whoſe art kindles claſſical
fire, [pire!
Nor ſuffer the lamp—lacking oil—to ex-

To Mr. HENEY, *a Fan Merchant in Tavi-
ſtock-ſtreet, upon his ſetting up the
Sign of Mr.* GAY's *Head*, 1727.

WHILST modeſt Merit in obſcurity
lies, [riſe;
You bid, my friend, the hapleſs POET
And though malicious crowds deny his
fame, [ful name.
Long ſhall your figs-poſt guard his aw-
Before his Works though VERTUE graves
his head, [read,
Thoſe Works, alas! by ſcanty numbers
Can add but little to your friend's renown,
'Tis yours alone to ſpread it through
the Town.

ODE TO LIBERTY;

On ſetting a Bird free from his Cage.

IMMORTAL Nymph! thou pledge of
love!
Who firſt deſcended from above
To bleſs our favour'd coaſt,
Still prove the Guardian of our Iſle,
O, ſtill let thy benignant ſmile
Be ev'ry Briton's boaſt.

Accept this Bird, which now I free,
A happy votary to thee,
My hapleſs ſuppliant long;
Soon as Aurora wakes the Morn,
Diſporting on yon diſtant thorn,
He'll hail thee with a ſong.

A twelvemonth now is paſt and fled,
Since firſt beneath my humble ſhed
A priſ'ner he became,
In vain I tried each ſoothing art
To win the little flutterer's heart,
He felt a nobler flame;

He ſcorn'd the food which crown'd his
board,
Nor ſipt with pleaſure from the hoard
Repleniſh'd oft by me;
He thought no bleſſing half ſo fair,
No human pleaſure could compare
With ſacred LIBERTY.

Each day his wings in vain he tried,
The twiſted wire his ſtrength defied,
And all his hopes ſubdu'd;
But early as the riſing ſun
Again his labours he begun,
Again his hopes renew'd.

With longing eyes he view'd aſkance,
And all the vocal choir which dance
On Pleaſure's ſportive wing,
No more could rapture ſwell his throat,
No more invite his thrilling note,
Unleſs thou bad'ſt him ſing.

For Thee he ſigh'd, for Thee he griev'd;
His ardour I at length perceiv'd,
And wiſh'd to heal his ſmart:
I ſaw a creature with ſurprize,
Deſtin'd to range in yonder ſkies,
Bleſt with a Britiſh heart.

Without thee he diſdain'd to live,
Deſpis'd the plenty I could give,
Unleſs by Thee 'twas bleſs'd;
On Thee his utmoſt hopes were bent,
With poverty and thee content,
His all he then poſſeſs'd.

How could I, then, deny that ſill,
Where rich, and poor, great, and ſmall,
Thy ſovereign power diſcloſe? [ſmall,
He felt what ev'ry Britqn feels,
What ev'ry Britiſh breaſt reveals,
What ev'ry boſom knows.

O, may we ſtill this love preſerve,
Nor barter Liberty to ſerve
Our int'reſt or our rage,
Leſt ev'ry heart too late ſhou'd ſee
E'en Paradiſe, depriv'd of thee,
Were but a better cage.

Peterborough. W. S.

THE DEPARTURE.

NOW! now! my Love, we part! the
ſpreading ſail [gale;
Retains the wind, and bends before the
The ſtately veſſel moves with eaſy pride,
And floats indignant on the ambient tide;
While o'er the deck the ready ſeamen fly,
High o'er the wave they rear the ſail on
high:

View'd

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* In alluſion to the Patriotic Subſcrip-
tions—at Lloyd's.

View'd with impartial eye, the busy scene
Might raise th' enraptur'd thought, or joys serene; [alarms,
Not so with me, for, fill'd with love's
Far different I observe, nor heed their charms; [troul,
My every thought, my charmer, you con-
And reign with sway despotic in my soul.
While pensive as with ardent gaze I trace
The marks of grief in thy angelic face,
Fain would I strive t'assuage thy heartfelt pain, [constrain;
But thought on thought depressing still
I view thy anguish, and, with cares oppress, [breast.
Feel yours, by mine augmented, in my
Yet cheer, my fair, nor let your spirits fail, [prevail.
Collect each thought, and let fond hope
Though great the distance, and the time, that part, [heart.
Thy image still shall rest within my
On thee intent, with fancied joys, I'll find [wind;
Thy form in clouds, thy whispers in the
And, when 'midst wars or elemental strife, [life,
The thought of thee shall save thy Henry's
And the last period between death and me [on thee.
Shall be, with thought resign'd, employ'd
Then cheer, my fair, though now I seek the main, [again;
We part with anxious hope to meet
We part with minds depress; yet unreveal'd [ceal'd;
Some brighter prospect lies for us con-
Some long expectant bliss still flies before;
'Tis this, my love,—we meet to part no more. [press'd
Thus spoke the youth, as ardently he
The lovely maid, Maria, to his breast;
While down her cheeks as cours'd the lucid tear, [to hear.
She stood with thought absorb'd, still bent
Her eyes, soft beaming with a heav'nly grace, [face.
Were fix'd with full expression on his
Such radiant eloquence might words defy;
Her soul's distress sat pictur'd in her eye.
Then must we part, the pensive mourner said, [head,
As from his neck she rais'd her aching
And now, perhaps, for ever bid adieu
To ev'ry comfort, since depriv'd of you.
Alas! e'en now I feel, before you go,
The hopeless pangs of distance raise my woe, [day
And long with grief shall mourn that fatal
That bore my lov'd protector far away.
No more the pleasing vale, the verdant fields,
For me the rural cot no comfort yields;
The splendid scene no more can give delight, [night.
Till you, my love, return,—'tis endless

But wherefore thus with anxious griefs complain? [in vain;
Though tears flow numerous, yet they flow
Resign'd for thee alone, each thought shall burn, [return.
And with fond hope I'll wait my Love's
Far be the storm of sorrow from your heart, [part.
And joys flow numerous as the waves that
They take the last embrace, the last farewell; [dwell;
Now—on their lips the trembling accents
He leaves with dear regret the less'ning land, [wave-worn strand.
She stands in speechless agony on the

G. T.

LINES

Sent to a Daughter, on her Birth Day.

"SWEETS to thee, Sweet."—On this thy natal day [vey
My pleasur'd heart would rapturous con-
Its warmest meed; and breathe the pious prayer, [share;
That all of good thy placid hours may
And nought of future ill thy peace molest:
Long life and health, of competence possest,
Is my full wish:—Nor be it ever thine
T' explore the tangled paths of Mammon's mine;
Nor in the car of luxury and pride [ride:
High-rang'd, the humble virtues to de-
But through life's level road thy path pursue, [still true!
Rich in content and love, to innocence

Portsmouth, July 1805. R.

To an OAK *blown down by the Wind.*

By Mr. HUDDESFORD.

THOU who, unmov'd, hast heard the whirlwind chide [bed;
Full many a winter round thy craggy
And, like an earth-born giant, hast outspread [bolts defied,
Thy hundred arms, and Heaven's own
Now liest along thy native mountain's side
Uptorn; yet deem not that I come to shed,
The idle drops of pity o'er thy head,
Or basely to insult thy blasted pride!

TO MARY.

NOSCE TEIPSUM.

AND canst thou say thou dost not know
The cause that clouds my pensive brow,
That steals the roses from my cheek,
And bids my tongue forbear to speak,
Dulls the gay lustre of my eye,
And fills my breast with many a sigh,
Bids o'er my heart love's anguish creep,
And scares the gentle god of sleep?
'Tis true, thou dost not know the elf:
Ah, no! thou dost not know *thyself*.

LEO.

Proceedings in the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1806.

H. of Lords.

April 2.

An Addreſs was ordered to his Majeſty, praying for a Copy of the Second Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Inquiry.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Expiring Laws, and St. Sepulchre's Workhouſe Bill.

H. of Commons.

April 3.

Mr. *Windham* roſe to bring forward his Plan of Military Defence. He began by obſerving, that although he had long thought things were not in a good ſtate, he did not conceive them ſo extremely bad, as to render it neceſſary for him to effect a great and immediate change, though any change for the better, he would admit, could not be begun too ſoon; and what the Houſe had to conſider was, how to put our Military Eſtabliſhment upon a better footing. The great miſchief was, that we had conſidered only our preſent danger, without caring about what might happen in future. We had gone on ſo long upon the old plan, if it were one, that our heads were filled with levies *en maſſe*, with armed citizens, with armed nations, with notions of 600,000 men in arms, till we almoſt forgot the character and importance of the object we wiſhed to attain. We thought only of getting a great number of men together in any way, with ſome knowledge of tactics; and then we thought we had made up an army. He deſcanted at great length on the eſſential neceſſity of ſtrict military law amongſt an armed force; and, in illuſtration of the great importance of ſuch bodies of men, he inſtanced the battles of Marengo and Auſterlitz, where, when the actions were loſt, Empires fell. Hence he argued, that we ſhould talk with ſome caution of the ſtrength of nations without armies; for *maſſes* of people had ſeldom done much, as was illuſtrated by the march of Buonaparte to Vienna, after the defeat of Mack, becauſe he had *no army* to oppoſe him; though there were millions of warlike and loyal inhabitants in the countries through which he paſſed, animated by loyalty to their own Sovereign, and a deteſtation of the Invader. Again, if ever there was a country and inhabitants formed for defence, they were Switzerland and the Swiſs. The country and the people were peculiarly calculated to reſiſt an invaſion. Every body knew the Swiſs character, men of powerful athletic ſtrength and ſtature, proverbially courageous, a nation of warriors, peculiarly attached to their country, and their country ſuppoſed almoſt invincible. Nothing in fact was ſafe to ſuppoſe againſt what our experience of the world taught us. If ever a French army ſhould land in theſe countries, there were no leſs than 100,000 men of our national military force, that, from the very nature of their conſtitution, could not poſſibly have ſeen a battle till the very time in which they would have to engage the enemy. He then proceeded to ſtate thoſe meaſures by which he thought the objects he had in view would be beſt provided for: there were but two ways in which we could raiſe men—either by choice, or by force; but in this country we could not take our men, like the German Sovereigns, from amongſt the manufacturers or peaſantry, in any manner we pleaſed; and all our late ſchemes for raiſing men had been in ſome point or other defective, even to an unnatural and ruinous pitch. He reminded the Houſe, that ſome few years ago, the higheſt bounty given for a recruit was a guinea; but then the military life was the attraction, and Government certainly had the means of rendering an army more attractive to the maſs of the population than it is at preſent. In ſhort, he conſidered it highly beneficial to make ſuch a change, as would bring the army to a reſemblance with thoſe of the Continent; and he ſaw nothing in the character of our army, which ſhould prevent the meaſures he recommended. After many remarks to ſhew the rationality of his opinions, he proceeded to ſtate the term of years which appeared to him the fitteſt for the period of military ſervice. He thought ſeven years was the propereſt term. Seven years was a term familiar to the nation; and he thought that it was ſuch a term as would combine the ſervice which the country had a right to expect, with the attractions that were to induce individuals to enter. After the firſt period of ſeven years, he thought the ſoldier ſhould be entitled to his diſcharge, and ſome privileges, at leaſt equal to what are now given to Militiamen. If the ſoldier ſhould wiſh to renew his engagement for a ſecond term of ſeven years, then he ſhould propoſe that he ſhould have a ſmall increaſe of pay, perhaps about ſix-pence a week additional. The reaſon that he named ſo ſmall a ſum was, that he knew large ſums led to licentiouſneſs and inſubordination. In the third period, he ſhould propoſe a ſtill farther increaſe of pay; he ſhould ſay at leaſt a ſhilling a week

week additional. At the end of the ſecond period, as well as of the firſt, the ſoldier ſhould be entitled to his diſcharge. He thought that, after the expiration of the ſecond period of ſervice, the ſoldier ſhould receive a penſion (he ſhould not then name the ſum) for his life. In ſpeaking of the term of ſeven years, he meant that that ſhould be the term of ſervice for the infantry: the cavalry and the artillery required a longer time, as it took more time to make a good horſe-ſoldier, or artillery-man, than it did to make an infantry-ſoldier. He ſhould therefore propoſe, that, in the cavalry and artillery, inſtead of three different periods of ſeven years each, the firſt period ſhould be ten years, the ſecond ſix, and the third five years; at the expiration of which periods, they ſhould have the ſame privileges and rewards as he had before mentioned. When men who had ſerved their country, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves in its battles, ſhould return to their homes, young, and unbroken in their conſtitution, and tell their neighbours what they had ſeen and undergone, he was convinced that every man who ſo returned, would do more real ſervice than he could have done in the field had he continued in the army. At the expiration of the ſecond period of ſervice, he conſidered that there ſhould be ſome penſion allowed; but at the expiration of the third, he thought the ſoldier ſhould be perfectly a free man, and go off with the full allowance from Chelſea. When he ſpoke of the Chelſea allowance, he meant that it ſhould be raiſed to at leaſt nine-pence or a ſhilling a day. He ſhould wiſh to make this increaſe from juſtice and humanity to the regular army; but, if he had no other motive than policy, it would be ſufficient to determine him, for he knew no other means of demonſtrating to the ſoldiers the concern that the Country takes in their welfare; nor of holding out incitements to others to embark in the military profeſſion, than by rewarding thoſe meritorious and intereſting men who had ſo long ſerved their country. With reſpect to the Volunteer Syſtem, he thought there ſhould be Armed Aſſociations of the better ſort of people, entirely at their own expence; but it was not upon ſuch aſſociations that the country ſhould principally rely in aid of its Standing Army. What was much more likely to be effectual, was the maſs of the people of the country trained to firing, with the neighbouring gentlemen, and military officers ready to combine them in whatever manner they could prove the moſt deſtructive to the enemy. Although he did not rely on ſuch a force, for giving battle to an invading army, yet he thought they might be brought into action in ſuch a manner as would fret, haraſs, and wear down an enemy. Beſides the miſchief that he conceived they would do in action, he relied upon ſuch a force as one that was likely to afford an inexhauſtible fund to recruit from. After much expatiation on what he conceived to be the defects of the Volunteer Syſtem, he propoſed the reduction of the expence of the Volunteer Corps, by changing it from the June to the Auguſt allowance. Probably the annual charge of this force was 1,479,000 l. and the favourable variation in this reſpect might be thus effected: the Auguſt allowance would ſave 210,000 l.; the extravagant pay to the drill ſerjeants might bear a diminution of 54,700 l.; the conceſſion for permanent duty, 300,000 l. for the marching guineas, 198,000 l.; and the expences of inſpection, 35,000 l. —Theſe, with ſome other ſmaller items, would be a ſaving to Government of 878,000 l. With reſpect to thoſe who trained themſelves, no exemptions would be admitted but from neceſſary cauſes; and the only privilege to which the Volunteer could be entitled would be, to ſerve in his own corps.—Out of the immenſe maſs of general population, a ſelection muſt be made by lot. The perſons appointed on this ſervice might be conveniently divided into four claſſes, of about the age of 16, 24, 32, and 40 years; beyond that period of life, he would not recommend the performance of this duty. It would be right to leave it in the diſcretion of his Majeſty, to call which of theſe diſtinctions he thought proper, and alſo with reſpect to the county or diſtrict in which their exertions would be required. If, in any particular ſituation, a number of perſons ſhould volunteer on this ſervice, their perſons might be accepted in diminution of the ballot. The time required for this ſort of training would be ſhort; 26 days would probably be ſufficient; and the compenſation of one ſhilling for the loſs of the half day would be adequate. He then proceeded to ſhew the abſurdity of not allowing troops of the Line to have precedence over the Volunteers; and he therefore recommended that no Volunteer Officer ſhould hold a higher rank than that of Captain; that is, that no Regular Officer commanding a corps, and not below the rank of a Captain, ſhould be commanded by a Volunteer Officer. In anſwer to ſome queſtions from the Oppoſition Bench, Mr. W. ſaid, he did not think the number to be raiſed on the plan he had intimated would exceed 200,000 men. With regard to the bounty, he did not conceive it would be haſtily reduced by his propoſals, or that any immediate

mediate conſpicuous operation ought, under the preſent circumſtances, to take place. He concluded with moving for a Bill, which was merely an accommodation of what had been called the Levy *en Maſſe* Bill of 1803, to the preſent poſition and circumſtances of the country.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* defended the military meaſures of Mr. Pitt, and lamented that his ſyſtem was now thought ſo defective as to be completely overturned; for he contended that, at the time Mr. W. came into power, the army had attained a degree of excellence and diſcipline before unknown. He took a view of the augmentation of the Army during ſeveral years, from which it appeared that the regular increaſe was about 15,000 men *per* year. The ſyſtem which encountered the ridicule of Mr. W. came into operation in 1804, and at that time the number was 234,000; which deducted from the exiſting force of 267,000, left an augmentation of 33,000 in the ſhort term of two years on the groſs total of the military. The Regular Army at the ſame period (1804) was 148,000; it was now 192,000. When the late Miniſter came into office, this part of the Army was only in number 115,000; it was rapidly extended to 165,000; an advance of 50,000, or of nearly half the whole force. He proceeded to aſſert the great ſuperiority of the ballot ſyſtem, which, during every week, had raiſed 300 men, but which was now to be reſigned, though it was proved to be capable of producing 18,000 men *per* year. He differed from Mr. W's propoſition for recruiting the Army, which he maintained would have a dangerous effect upon the old forces; and concluded with entreating the Houſe not to reject the ſyſtem already eſtabliſhed.

Mr. *Fox*, in reply to his Lordſhip, made ſome ſevere remarks on the conduct of the late Adminiſtration, who had left the country in a very deplorable inſtead of a proſperous ſtate. He defended the new meaſures of Mr. W. and denied that, by their adoption, the Volunteers would ſuffer any degradation.

Mr. *Yorke* thought it would be dangerous to make any innovations in the Army in time of War. Our Army at preſent ſeemed large enough for internal defence and the protection of our Colonies, and there was little probability of its being ſoon employed in Continental operations. He could not approve of the repeal of the Additional Force Act. It had already produced a conſiderable number of men, and was likely to raiſe more. He agreed with the idea of raiſing the Chelſea Pay, and with ſome regulations for the diſcharge and retirement of ſoldiers; but which might be made eaſy, without altering the Conſtitution of the Army. He wiſhed Miniſters to conſult with military men on the ſubject of limited ſervice, as ſeveral of the moſt experienced officers were againſt it.

Gen. *Turleton* diſapproved of the plan; and ſpoke in praiſe of the Defence Act, which would have proved an excellent meaſure, if it had not met with every oppoſition in its execution from thoſe who ought to have ſupported it.

Mr. *Langham*, Earl *Temple*, Col. *Crawfurd*, Col. *Graham*, and Sir *W. Young*, ſupported the meaſures of Mr. Windham; and the motion was carried.

April 14.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* moved the farther conſideration of the Report of the Committee reſpecting the Debts of the late Nabob of Arcot. He went at length into the ſubject; ſtated the former embarraſſments of the Nabob, and the preſent flouriſhing condition of the revenues of his heir; and moved for a Bill to enable the Commiſſioners to diſcharge the debts.

Leave given.

April 15.

Lord *Garlies* aſked whether it was the intention of Miniſters to propoſe a Vote of Thanks to Sir D. Baird and Sir H. Popham, for their ſervices at the Cape?—To which Mr. *Windham* anſwered, that Miniſters did not think the capture of the Cape an exploit ſo ſtriking, as to call for ſo diſtinguiſhed a reward as the thanks of Parliament.

In a Committee on the Tea Duty Acts, a reſolution was moved by Mr. *Vanſittart*, that, in lieu of the preſent Duties, 6*l.* per cent. be charged on Tea, according to the groſs price; alſo, that a drawback-duty of 6*l.* per cent. be allowed on its exportation.

April 16.

A converſation enſued between Mr. *Francis* and Mr. *Hobhouſe*, relative to the debts of the Nabob of Arcot; when the former moved for Accounts of all Sums paid to the Creditors of the Nabob ſince the 24th of the King. As it appeared that the Debt was 4,200,000*l.* a ſum of 600,000*l.* was for intereſt.

Mr. *W. Kent*, on ſeconding the motion, mentioned the following curious circumſtance, to elucidate the cauſes which involved the Nabob of the Carnatic in ſuch embarraſſments. He knew Lord Macartney, who was once ſent out as Governor to Madras. His Lordſhip told him, that he had ſcarcely reached the ſeat of his Government, when he received a meſſage from the Nabob, requeſting

queſting to ſee him: he went, and was aſtoniſhed to find it was for the purpoſe of being preſented by the Nabob with a ſum of money adequate to 30,000l. with proportionate tenders to the Officers of his ſuite. Lord M. expreſſed much aſtoniſhment, and declined accepting the money, at the ſame time wiſhing to know the motives that induced ſuch an offer. He was told by the Nabob, that it was quite a cuſtomary preſent to every new Governor, and had never been before refuſed; and the offer was repeated, with a preſſing requeſt to take it, as it was conſidered a proper compliment to the Head of the Britiſh Government, whom, ever ſince the taking of Pondicherry, he conſidered as his protectors againſt the French. Lord M. however, ſtill perſiſted in his refuſal, aſſuring the Nabob, at the ſame time, of his determination to render him every protection in his power. But this generous integrity was every where reviled by the ſervants of the Company, and every pains taken to ſlander him, for venturing ſuch an innovation upon the ſyſtem they had ſo long eſtabliſhed; and Lord Macartney reſigned a Government, which he felt untenable, conſiſtently with the feelings of a man of honour.

The motion was agreed to.

April 17.

In a Committee on the Longitude Act, 10,000l. was voted for the encouragement of that diſcovery, and other improvements in Navigation.

A report was brought up from the Committee of Ways and Means, impoſing a duty of 1s. per cwt. on Eaſt India Sugars.

Mr. *Yorke* moved, that the opinions of Military Officers, given to Government, relative to ſervice for a limited period, ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

Mr. *Windham* objected to the motion, on the ground of the inconvenience and embarraſſment it would occaſion to thoſe Officers who had given their opinions confidentially.

Gen. *Tarleton*, Lord *Caſtlereagh*, and Mr. *Canning*, ſupported the motion; which was negatived without a diviſion.

April 18.

Mr. *Paull* moved for additional Papers connected with the ſubject of his motion on the conduct of Marquis Welleſley.

II. OF LORDS.

April 21.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Britiſh Fiſhery, Cape of Good Hope Commerce, Iriſh Militia Service, the Loan, and ſeveral Private Bills.

Lord *Grenville* brought down the following Meſſage.

"GEORGE R. His Majeſty thinks it proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that he has found himſelf under the neceſſity of withdrawing his Miniſter from the Court of Berlin, and of adopting proviſionally meaſures of juſt retaliation againſt the commerce and navigation of Pruſſia. His Majeſty deeply regrets this extenſion and aggravation of calamities, already ſo ſeverely felt by the Nations of the Continent, whoſe independence and proſperity he has never ceaſed to conſider as intimately connected with thoſe of his own people. But meaſures of direct hoſtility, deliberately adopted againſt him, have left him no alternative.—In a moment of confidential intercourſe, without even the pretence of any cauſe of complaint, forcible poſſeſſion has been taken by Pruſſia of his Majeſty's Electoral dominions. Deeply as this event affected the intereſts of this Kingdom, his Majeſty choſe, nevertheleſs, to forbear, on this painful occaſion, all recourſe to the tried and affectionate attachment of his Britiſh ſubjects. He remonſtrated by amicable negotiation againſt the injury he had ſuſtained; and reſted his claim for reparation on the moderation of his conduct, on the juſtice of his repreſentations, and on the common intereſt which Pruſſia herſelf muſt ultimately feel to reſiſt a ſyſtem deſtructive of the ſecurity of all legitimate poſſeſſion: but when, inſtead of receiving aſſurances conformable to this juſt expectation, his Majeſty was informed, that the determination had been taken, of excluding by force the veſſels and the commodities of this Kingdom from ports and countries under the lawful dominion or forcible controul of Pruſſia, his Majeſty could no longer delay to act, without neglecting the firſt duty which he owes to his people.—The dignity of his Crown and the intereſts of his ſubjects equally forbid his acquieſcing in this open and unprovoked aggreſſion; he has no doubt of the full ſupport of his Parliament, in vindicating the honour of the Britiſh flag, and the freedom of the Britiſh navigation; and he will look with anxious expectation to that moment, when a more dignified and enlightened policy on the part of Pruſſia ſhall remove every impediment to the renewal of peace and friendſhip with a Power with whom his Majeſty has no other cauſe of difference, than that now created by theſe hoſtile acts. G. R."

Lord *Grenville* then laid on the Table Copies of ſeveral Diſpatches on which the Meſſage had been founded.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr.

Fox brought down the Meſſage from his Majeſty, as given in the Lords; and then preſented the Diſpatches connected with it.

April 22.

Sir *John Anderſon* obtained leave for a Bill to enable the Proprietors of the new Houſes at Skinner-ſtreet and Snow hill to diſpoſe of them by Lottery.

Mr. *Percival* moved for Accounts of the Expences of Volunteer Corps. He ſtated, that his object was to enable the Houſe to appreciate the mode in which the Secretary at War propoſed to deal with the Volunteers, which he conſidered as moſt extraordinary; and he thought it would induce 200,000 men to lay down their arms, and abandon the ſervice in diſguſt. He condemned any meaſures which might degrade that reſpectable body.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid, that he conſidered the ſpeech of Mr. P. as calculated to inflame the minds of the Volunteers; and concluded with aſſenting to the motion.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſpoke at ſome length, to ſhew that the new plan might be rendered more agreeable than when it was firſt brought forward.

Mr. *Windham*, in reply to the ſpeech of Mr. Percival, denied in the moſt pointed terms ever having intended to diſband the Volunteers: and oppoſed the motion; but, after a few words from Gen. *Tarleton*, it was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

April 22.

Lord *Grenville*, on moving the conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage, expreſſed his opinion, that there could be but one ſentiment in the country as to the conduct which it was neceſſary to adopt. He explained the confidential intercourſe which had exiſted between this Country and Pruſſia. It was expected that that Court would, by the Faith of Treaties, ſuſtain the common cauſe of Europe againſt France: inſtead of which ſhe had committed the moſt flagrant outrages and violation of juſtice; inſomuch that, if her conduct were not notorious to all Europe, it would be ſcarcely credited. His Lordſhip detailed the various inſtances of bad faith on the part of Pruſſia, which had led to our reſiſtance; and concluded with moving the Addreſs.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſupported it with his unqualified approbation; and it was voted *nem. diſ.*

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, May 6. Letter from Sir J. B. Warren to W. Marſden, eſq.

Foudroyant, at Sea, March 14.

SIR, I requeſt you will communicate to their Lordſhips, that, at half-paſt three A. M. on the 13th of March, his Majeſty's ſhip the London, which I had ſtationed to windward of the ſquadron, having wore and made the ſignal for ſome ſtrange ſails, I directed the ſquadron to wear likewiſe on the larboard-tack, the wind being at W. S. W.; and, as daylight appeared, made the ſignal for a general chace: ſoon afterwards the London was obſerved in action with a large ſhip and a frigate, and continued ſupporting a running fire with thoſe ſhips, which were endeavouring to eſcape, until half-paſt ſeven, when the Amazon, being the advanced ſhip, purſued alſo and engaged the frigate, which was attempting to bear away. The remainder of the ſquadron approaching faſt upon the enemy (and the action having continued from before day-light until 43 minutes after nine A. M.) the line of battle ſhip, bearing the flag of a rear admiral, ſtruck; and, at 53 minutes paſt the above hour, the frigate alſo followed her example; when an officer came on-board the Foudroyant with Adm. Linois' ſword, and informed me that the ſhips which had ſurrendered to his Majeſty's colours were, the Marengo of 80 guns, 740 men, and the Belle Poule, of 40 guns, 18-pounders, 320 men, returning to France from the Eaſt Indies; theſe ſhips being the remainder of the French ſquadron which had committed ſo much depredation upon the Britiſh commerce in the Eaſtern world.—I have much ſatisfaction in ſtating the meritorious and gallant conduct of Capts. Sir Harry Neale and William Parker, ſupported by the zeal and bravery of the officers and crews of their reſpective ſhips, who claim my warmeſt thanks and acknowledgments; and whoſe exertions, I hope, will recommend them to their Lordſhips' particular notice and favour. I cannot, however, avoid regretting that the force of the enemy did not afford to the officers and men of the other ſhips of the ſquadron, who ſhewed the moſt earneſt deſire to have cloſed with the enemy, an opportunity of diſplaying that valour and attachment to their King and Country, which, I am confident, they will be happy to evince upon ſome future and more favourable occaſion.—I have incloſed a liſt of the killed and wounded on-board his Majeſty's ſhips, as well as their defects; and have likewiſe forwarded a particular ſtatement of the ſhips captured, together with an account of the loſs ſuſtained by the enemy, being the moſt correct that could

be

be aſcertained from the Rolle d'Equipage. Rear-Adm. Linois is among the wounded, as well as ſeveral other officers.

I am, &c. J. B. Warren.

Killed on-board the London: W. Rooke, midſhipman; 6 ſeamen, and 3 marines. *Deſperately wounded,* 10 ſeamen, and 5 marines. *Slightly wounded,* 3 marines. *Officers wounded,* Lieut. Taddy, dangerouſly; W. Watſon, midſhipman, ſlightly. ——*Killed on-board the Amazon:* R. Seymour, firſt lieutenant; Lieut. E. Prior, of marines; 1 ſeaman, and 1 marine. *Wounded,* G. Marcus, quarter-maſter, ſeverely; and 5 ſeamen.

[On-board the Marengo and Belle Poule, there were 65 killed, and 80 wounded, including Adm. Linois.]

[This Gazette alſo contains a Letter from Capt. Maitland, of La Loire, to Lord Gardner, announcing the capture on the 22d ult. of the Princeſs of Peace Spaniſh ſchooner, of 14 guns and 63 men; her firſt cruize from Payſage.—Alſo a Letter from Capt. Collier, of the Minerva, to W. Marſden, eſq. dated off Cape Finiſterre on the 26th ult. announcing the capture, by the Conflict gun-brig, of the French lugger Finiſterre, of 14 guns, and 52 men.]

Admiralty-office, May 10. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of two chaſſe-marées, on the coaſt of France, by the Colpoys brig, Lieut. Uſher; and alſo the capture of a ſmall French privateer, two Spaniſh gun-boats, and his Majeſty's late lugger Experiment, by the Felicity Engliſh privateer, off Gibraltar.

Admiralty-office, May 13. This Gazette announces the capture of the French brig corvette Le Pandour, of 18 guns, 6-pounders (two of which were thrown overboard during the chace) and 114 men, by the Druid, Capt. Broke.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, May 15. A Diſpatch has been received at the India Houſe from Sir G. H. Barlow, bart. dated Illahabad, December 4, 1805, of which the following is an extract:

"I have now the honour to inform your Honourable Court, that, on the 22d ult. a Definitive Treaty was concluded between the Right Hon. Lord Lake, and the Plenipotentiary Agent of Dowlut Row Scindiah, upon terms which appear to me to be calculated to eſtabliſh the relations of amity and concord between the two States, upon the moſt ſecure and permanent foundation.—Your Honourable Court will alſo have the ſatisfaction to be apprized of the expectation which I confidently entertain of a ſpeedy and favourable termination of hoſtilities with Juſwunt Row Holkar, and of the conſequent important reduction in the Military charges of the ſeveral Preſidencies inſeparable from a ſtate of war.—I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Honourable Court, that perfect tranquillity prevails in every quarter of the Company's dominions; and I am not aware of the probability of any occurrence of a nature calculated to diſturb it, or to impair the fundamental ſources of the Britiſh power and proſperity in India."

Diſpatches have been alſo received from Sir G. H. Barlow, dated Illahabad, Dec. 24, from which it appears, that, in conſequence of the Treaty of Peace with Scindiah, and the confident expectation of a peace with Holkar, orders had been iſſued for the return of the troops belonging to the Preſidencies of Madras and Bombay, within the limits of thoſe Governments reſpectively where they were to be diſtributed in cantonments, and placed on a peace eſtabliſhment.

Admiralty-office, May 16. Letter from Commodore Sir H. Popham, to William Marſden, eſq. dated Diadem, Table Bay, March 4.

At nine this morning, a ſhip was diſcovered coming from the Southward under a preſs of ſail, and ſoon after, two more; one of which the ſtation on the Lion Rump reported to be of the line, and an enemy's ſhip; upon which I directed the Diomede and Leda to ſlip, and keep on the edge of the South-Eaſter, which had partially ſet in on the Eaſt ſide of the Bay. At 11, the headmoſt ſhip hoiſted French colours and ſtood towards the Diadem; and by this time I was ſatisfied, from the judicious manœuvres of the ſhips in the offing, that they could be no other than the Raiſonable and Narciſſus. At 12, the French frigate paſſed within hail of the Diadem, when we changed our colours from Dutch to Engliſh, and directed her to ſtrike, which ſhe very properly did immediately, and I ſent the Hon. Capt. Percy, who was ſerving with me as a volunteer, to take poſſeſſion of her. She proved to be La Volontaire, is nearly 1100 tons, and mounts 46 guns, with a complement of 360 men on-board. By this capture, detachments of the Queen's and 54th regts. conſiſting of 217 men, who were taken in two tranſports in the Bay of Biſcay, are reſtored to his Majeſty's ſervice.

I am, &c. Home Popham.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains an account of the Renommée frigate, Capt. Sir T. Livingſtone, having captured Vigilante Spaniſh brig of war, of 18 guns and 109 men

men, off Cape de Gatte; ſhe belonged to a ſquadron of two ſhips of the line and one frigate, which ſailed from Carthagena on the 3d of April.]

Admiralty-office, May 20. Letter to Sir A. Cochrane, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Iſlands.

Agamemnon, at Sea, March 24.

Sir, This morning at day-light, (Martinique bearing S. 81 deg. W. diſtance 170 miles), two ſail were ſeen to windward, evidently a frigate in chace of a brig, ſteering large under a preſs of ſail. Capt. M'Kenzie, of the Carysfort, ſoon made himſelf known to me by ſignal, and that the chace was an enemy; the Carysfort having been in chace 30 hours, and, by the greateſt perſeverance and attention, kept ſight of her the whole night, the enemy manœuvring in a maſterly ſtyle, the whole time. At half-paſt ſeven, finding ſhe could not croſs us, ſhe ſurrendered, and proved to be the French national brig La Lutine, Monſieur Crocquet Dechateurs, commander, from L'Orient, bound to Martinique, out 33 days, and had not made any capture; ſhe is a remarkably fine veſſel, quite new, mounts 18 guns, two of which were thrown overboard during the chace, is well appointed in every reſpect; ſails uncommonly faſt, and is, in my opinion, well calculated for his Majeſty's ſervice.

I am, &c. E. Berry, Capt.

[This Gazette alſo contains a letter to Lord Collingwood, from Capt. Mundy, of the Hydra, giving an account of his having captured the Spaniſh ſchooner Argonauta, deſtined for Buenos Ayres, with diſpatches; and a letter from Capt. Waller, of the Serpent, detailing the capture of a Spaniſh guarda coſta by the boats of that ſhip, off the iſland of Bonecce.—The Gazette likewiſe contains an order in Council, to grant general repriſals againſt Pruſſia.]

Admiralty-office, May 24. This Gazette announces the capture of the French ſchooner Les Amis letter of marque, of four ſix-pounders, and 20 men, belonging to Cayenne, by the Active, Capt. Moubray.

Admiralty-office, June 2.
(Tranſmitted by Earl St. Vincent.)
Pallas, St. Martin's-Road, Iſle Rer, May 10.

Sir, The French trade having been kept in port of late, in a great meaſure by their knowledge of the exact ſituation of his Majeſty's cruizers, conſtantly announced at the ſignal-poſts, it appeared to me to be ſome object, as there was nothing better in view, to endeavour to ſtop this practice. Accordingly, the two poſts at La Pointe de la Roche were demoliſhed; next that of Caliola; then two in L'Ance de Repos, one of which Lieut. Haſwell and Mr. Hillier, the gunner, took in a neat ſtyle from upwards of 100 militia. The marines and boats crews behaved exceedingly well; all the flags have been brought off, and the houſes built by Government burnt to the ground.—Yeſterday too, the zeal of Lieut. Norton, of the Friſk cutter, and Lieut. Gregory, of the Conteſt gun-brig, induced them to volunteer to flank the battery on Point d'Equillon, while we ſhould attack it by land in the rear, but it was carried at once; and one of 30 men, who were ſtationed to three 36-pounders, was made priſoner, the reſt eſcaped. The battery is laid in ruins, guns ſpiked, carriages burnt, barrack and magazine blown up, and all the ſhells thrown into the ſea. The ſignal-poſt of L'Equillon, together with the houſe, ſhared the fate of the gun-carriages; the convoy got into a river beyond our reach.—Lieut. Mappleton, Mr. Sutherland, the maſter, and Mr. Hillier, were with me, who, as they do on all occaſions, ſo they did at this time whatever was in their power for his Majeſty's ſervice.—The petty-officers, ſeamen, and marines, failed not to juſtify the opinion that there was before reaſon to form; yet it would be inexcuſable were not the names of the quarter-maſters Barden and Caſey particularly mentioned, as men highly deſerving any favour that can be ſhewn in the line to which they aſpire.

I am, &c. Cochrane.

Seamen ſlightly wounded, Wm. Barden, quarter-maſter; Wm. Coburn, ſeaman. Marine ſlightly wounded, Robert Boulden.

[This Letter is followed by another from Lord Cochrane, dated off the Iſle of Oleron, May 14, and giving an account of a very gallant action with a French frigate and three brigs, which the Pallas cut off from the harbour, though ſupported by the batteries aſhore. The Pallas being reduced to a mere wreck, was obliged to abandon the conteſt, in conſequence of three other French frigates arriving in ſight. The French frigate which ſuſtained the action, was beaten almoſt to pieces. —In this affair the Pallas had one marine, named Thompſon, killed; and Mr. Andrews, midſhipman, with four ſeamen, ſlightly wounded.]

Admiralty-office, June 10. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Digby, of the Veſtal, to Com. Owen, announcing the capture of the Le Proſpero, French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 46 men, quite new, and on her firſt cruize.

TRIAL OF VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

WE have already detailed the forms which attended this folemnity; fee p. 464. On the commencement of the Trial, the Charges and Anſwers were read by the Clerk. After ſtating the importance of the office of Treaſurer of the Navy, recapitulating the regulations introduced into that Office, by which all moneys iſſued from the Exchequer are required to be paid into the Bank, and not drawn from thence but for ſpecific ſervices; the appointment of Mr. Dundas to the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy, and the appointment of A. Trotter to be his Paymaſter; the Charges run as follow:

The *Firſt Article* charges Lord M. with receiving, previous to Jan. 10, 1786, 10,000 l. of the public money; with fraudulently converting the ſame to his own uſe, or to ſome illegal purpoſe; and with declaring that he never would reveal the application of the ſaid ſum, feeling himſelf bound by motives of public duty, as well as of private honour and perſonal convenience, to conceal the ſame.—The *Second* charges him with conniving at and ſuffering Trotter to draw money out of the Bank for other purpoſes than for immediate application to Navy Services, and to place ſuch money in the hands of Meſſrs. Coutts and Co. his private Bankers, in his own name, and ſubject to his ſole controul.—*Third*, That, after paſſing the Act for Regulating the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy, large ſums of money were from time to time paid into the Bank, and placed to the account of Mr. Dundas; and that during all the time he held the Office, from Jan. 10, 1786, he did permit Trotter to draw money out of the Bank, and place it in the hands of Meſſrs. Coutts in his own name: that the ſaid Trotter, with the privity of Lord Melville, did apply the ſaid ſums to his own advantage, and that he did mix the public monies ſo placed with his own proper money, whereby the public money was not only uſed for private emolument, but was expoſed to great riſk, and was withdrawn from the controul of the Treaſurer of the Navy.—*Fourth*, That after Jan. 10, 1786, Trotter did, with the privity of Lord M. place ſums of money, iſſued from the Exchequer to the Bank, and drawn from the Bank by Trotter, in the hands of Sprott and others, and did apply the ſame to purpoſes other than naval purpoſes.—*Fifth*, That, after Jan. 10, 1786, Lord M. did fraudulently, for the purpoſe of advantage to himſelf, or for ſome other illegal purpoſe, receive from the public money, placed at the Bank, 10,000 l. or ſome other large ſum, and did convert the ſame to his own uſe.—*Sixth*, After Jan. 10, 1786, Lord M. fraudulently concealing the illegal uſe of the ſame, did procure from Trotter advances of large ſums of money, which were made to him in part from money illegally drawn from the Bank, and in part from moneys placed in the hands of Meſſrs. Coutts, when mixed with the proper moneys of the ſaid Trotter. That, during the time Trotter was Paymaſter, he kept with Lord M. an account current of all the ſums paid and received by him on account of Lord M.; and, by agreement dated 18th and 22d Feb. 1803, they had delivered up, or agreed to cancel and deſtroy, all vouchers, and memorandums that had paſſed between them; which vouchers were deſtroyed, with a view to prevent the diſcovery of the advances made to Lord M.—*Seventh*, That Lord M. received from Trotter 22,000 l. or ſome other large ſum, without intereſt, part whereof was advanced from public money, and part from the ſaid mixed fund. —*Eighth*, that Lord M. did receive from Trotter 22,000 l. or ſome other large ſum, for which it has been alledged Lord M. was to pay intereſt; and that, for the purpoſe of more effectually concealing the ſame advances, the books of accompts and vouchers were deſtroyed. —*Ninth*, That Trotter did gratuitouſly tranſact the private buſineſs of Lord M. and was from time to time in advance in that reſpect to the amount of from 10 to 20,000 l. which advances were taken from the money placed in Meſſrs. Coutts's hands: whereby Lord M. did derive benefit from the ſaid illegal acts of Trotter; and that Trotter did act gratuitouſly as agent to Lord M. and did advance money, in conſideration of the ſaid Lord permitting him to apply the public money to his own emolument —that, without ſuch connivance, Trotter would not have been able to have made ſuch advances. All which acts were contrary to the duty of the Office held by Lord M. and a violation of the Laws. And, by all and every one of the aforeſaid acts, he was and is guilty of high crimes and miſdemeanours.

To all theſe Charges Lord M. (ſaving to himſelf all advantages of exception to the inefficiency of the articles in point of law, and of not being prejudiced by any want of form in his anſwer, and alſo all rights and privileges as a Peer) ſaith, he is in no wiſe guilty of all or any of the ſuppoſed crimes or miſdemeanours charged upon him; and this he is ready to prove; and he humbly ſubmits himſelf and the juſtice of his cauſe to the Houſe.—After the above anſwer had been given in, the Commons exhibited a farther article of charge,

charge, being the Tenth, againſt Lord Melville.—This *Tenth Article* charges, that, after his appointment to the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy, on Aug. 19, 1782, he did, between that day and Jan. 5, 1784, and between Jan. 5, 1784, and Jan. 1, 1786, receive divers large ſums of public money, amounting to 97,000 l. or thereabouts, and did illegally apply the ſame to his own uſe, or to ſome other corrupt purpoſe; and did continue the ſaid illegal application, after the paſſing of the Act for better Regulating the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy.—To this article Lord M. anſwers, that he feels it incumbent upon him to proteſt againſt being bound by the law and cuſtom of Parliament, or the Laws of the Realm, to anſwer ſuch Article. Nevertheleſs, confiding in the goodneſs of his cauſe, and the juſtice of the Houſe, ſaith, that he is in no wiſe guilty.

The *Lord Chancellor* then informed the Commons, that the time was arrived for them to ſubſtantiate their Charges; upon which

Mr. *Whitbread* roſe, and addreſſed their Lordſhips in a moſt impreſſive ſpeech, occupying the attention of the Court for three hours and 40 minutes. We regret that it is not within our limits to follow the Orator through the whole of his manly and eloquent harangue, and that we are obliged to confine ourſelves to a bare outline of his ſpeech. He began by ſtating, that he ſtood forward in ſupport of thoſe Charges which the Commons of the United Kingdom had thought it their duty to prefer againſt the Noble Defendant; and that the reaſon for diſcuſſing thoſe Charges in that place were, that the Managers of the Impeachment thought it would be more becoming the dignity of Parliament, and give greater publicity to the proceedings. He feared he ſhould, in the progreſs of his duty, fatigue his hearers. He had to ſtate to them a lengthened detail of financial accompts, and a ſeries of dry facts, which from their notoriety were deprived of novelty, but not ſuſceptible of embelliſhment even from the moſt eloquent.—He was alſo aware that he had to plead before the moſt enlightened and juſt tribunal in the world; that he had aſſumed a ſtation occupied by men moſt diſtinguiſhed for their qualities; and that the greateſt talent to be collected was oppoſed againſt him. Still he was far from being intimidated; it was the cauſe of Juſtice againſt a great public Delinquent; and he felt confident of being able to impart that conviction to their Lordſhips, which, after the moſt ſerious reflection, it was impoſſible he could remove from his own breaſt. Another conſolation which he felt was, that he was proſecuting Charges before a tribunal ſuperior to the flattery of eloquence, the bias of prejudice, or the trammels of legal impediments. In the progreſs of his duty, he truſted that he ſhould not be betrayed into any intemperance of expreſſion, convinced that Truth required only the language of ſimplicity to enforce it. He was alſo anxious to avoid inflicting any unneceſſary wounds upon the feelings of the Noble Defendant, or of aggravating the feelings of thoſe Relatives who were dear to him; at the ſame time he muſt not ſuffer conſiderations ſuch as he had mentioned to deſtroy the cauſe in which he had engaged himſelf for the public good. Mr. Whitbread then referred to the Act of Parliament conſtituting the office of Treaſurer of the Navy; and, having dwelt upon the important duties of that office, and the diſadvantages reſulting to the country from converting the public money to purpoſes of private emolument and advantage, he proceeded to comment upon a ſubſequent Act, which ſecured to the Treaſurer of the Navy a fixed ſalary, in lieu of all emoluments to be derived from ſuch uſe of the public money. The illegality, he ſaid, of keeping large balances in hand had thus been recognized by Parliament, who had expreſſly declared, that the Treaſurer, who ſhould in future be guilty of uſing the public money to his own advantage ſhould be conſidered as impeachable:—in which condition the Noble Defendant, by his conduct, had placed himſelf. Mr. Whitbread then alluded to the Treaſurerſhip of Col. Barré, who ſtad ſtrictly conformed to the Act.—The Noble Defendant, he ſaid, ſucceeded that Gentleman; and, having appointed Mr. Douglas his Paymaſter, he commenced with that breach of his duty contained in the firſt Article of Impeachment. Here Mr. Whitbread entered into a very long digreſſion upon the difficulties which the Committee of Inquiry han encountered; and commented with much ſeverity upon the Noble Defendant's having poſitively denied, upon his *honour*, before that Committee, that he had ever made profit or intereſt of the public money; and even expreſſed his readineſs to take his ſolemn *oath* of the fact; both of which pledges, he ſaid, were entitled to diſcredit.—Mr. Whitbread then returned to the firſt Charge, that of the Noble Defendant's converting to his own uſe 10,000 l. the appropriation of which, his Lordſhip had ſaid, he never would reveal; and obſerved, that the applying it to purpoſes other than Naval ſervices was illegal, and that his Lordſhip

Lordſhip ſtood convicted of that charge upon his own admiſſion. He alſo knew that the receipt for that 10,000 l. was within the two or three laſt days in the Defendant's poſſeſſion; and if he did not produce it, he ſhould prove that the money was not applied to Naval purpoſes, and that would be ſufficient to ſubſtantiate the charge. After enumerating a variety of tranſactions, Mr. Whitbread ſtated, that, in November 1782, his Lordſhip's Paymaſter drew 45,000 l. from the Bank, 40,000 l. of which was entered to the account of the Treaſurer of the Navy; but the remaining 5000 l. was never carried to any public accompt, but conveyed into the *iron cheſt* in the Treaſurer's Office, which ſum he charged the Noble Defendant with converting to his own private purpoſes.—He next alluded to a draft of 16,000 l. of which, he ſaid, only 8000 l. had found its way into any public book of accompts; and, of conſequence, the remainder had become ſubſervient to his Lordſhip's peculations. Mr. W. then came to the time when the Act paſſed for the better Regulating the Office of Treaſurer of the Navy; an Act, the Hon. Gentleman ſaid, of his Lordſhip's own framing; and yet, with full conviction of his error, he was the firſt to violate it. He then ſpoke of Mr. Alexander Trotter's appointment of Paymaſter; remarked on his ſcanty fortune at the time of that appointment; and then entered into a very long detail of the manner of drawing the public money from the Bank; of placing it, mixed with other moneys, at Meſſrs. Coutts's; and of the ſubſequent illegal uſe of it; in ſhort, he endeavoured to develope that ſyſtem of fraudulent application of the public money, which the Charges imputed to the Defendant's knowledge and connivance, and by which the law had been groſſly violated, the parties acting on this ſyſtem enriched, and the country injured and impoveriſhed. Mr. Whitbread then entered more minutely into the matters of charge, and ſaid he ſhould prove that Mr. Trotter took large ſums from the Bank in advance, lodged them at his private Banker's, and diverted the balances.—Lord Melville, he contended, muſt have known of it; and, if he had participated, the notorious miſapplication of the public money by his Paymaſter made it a fit ſubject of inveſtigation. In ſhort, the public money was only *nominally* in the Bank; it was any where, and every where, at the convenience of the Defendant and Mr. Trotter. He ſhould alſo ſhew that the public money had been employed in ſpeculations; many of which were attended with conſiderable loſs, ſuch as muſt have involved Mr. Trotter in inevitable ruin, had he not obtained a conſtant ſupply from the ſame public ſource. He meant to affirm that the Noble Defendant was privy to ſuch ſpeculations; and his conduct generally was ſo flagrant in his high official ſtation, that he merited the moſt ſevere and exemplary puniſhment.—He was aware, he ſaid, that his Lordſhip had ſuffered much; his name had been eraſed from the Councils of his Majeſty; his criminal imprudence had alſo placed him in his then degraded ſtate; and he had to anſwer for crimes charged againſt him, which a man of honour ſhould have avoided as he would avoid ignominy and death. He next alluded to the mutual burning and deſtroying of books, vouchers, &c. from which he ſaid a conſcious guilt was deduceable. But, he ſaid, accident had thrown an accompt-book in the way of the Managers, which had been loſt by Mr. Trotter, and which, when given in evidence, would throw conſiderable light upon that part of the caſe. It was ſaid, in extenuation of the Defendant, that he was now a poor man, conſidering his ſtation; to which he ſhould reply, that whether a man defrauded the Publick with a view to amaſs great wealth, or to diſſipate with prodigality, and aſſiſt pompous hoſpitalities, it was equally criminal. If the act was criminal, no motive whatever could juſtify it. It had been urged that it was impoſſible for a man in Lord Melville's high ſituation to diſhonour himſelf by the commiſſion of an act of peculation. In anſwer to this argument, he had only to obſerve, that ſome of the moſt ſplendid characters that had ever adorned this country by their political and literary knowledge, as well as their rank, and particularly Lord Verulam, had been impeached for crimes of a ſimilar nature. He concluded by charging that Lord Melville, high as his rank was, ſplendid as were his attainments, his influence, and his importance, had, in an evil hour, ſuffered himſelf to be actuated by principles of ſordid gain; and, influenced by them, had committed thoſe high crimes and miſdemeanors with which he now ſtood accuſed at their Lordſhips' Bar by the Commons of the United Kingdom.

On the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth days, the Court was taken up in hearing a vaſt variety of evidence as to matters of leſs importance, and the eſtabliſhment of documents.

May 5. Mr. *Alexander Trotter* was ſworn, and examined.—He ſtated, that he entered the Navy Pay Office, in the year 1776, as a clerk, upon a ſalary of 30 l. a year, and continued a clerk until the year 1784. He was appointed Paymaſter by Lord Melville, at a ſalary originally of 500 l.

500 l. per annum, ſubject to deductions. He then received the books; and the balances, he was told, were at the Bank, and in the hands of ſub-accomptants, except 10,000 l. due from Lord Melville, which ſum, his Lordſhip ſaid, he ſhould account for. He did not ſay how it was employed; but he ſtated for the publick, and on which, probably, ſome loſs might enſue. The money was in the Bank of England, until he perſuaded Lord Melville to let him remove part of the balances to a private Bankers' (Meſſrs. Coutts and Co.)

Q. Had you at the ſame time money ſo drawn in the hands of other perſons beſides Meſſrs. Coutts?—I had.

Q. Had you ever with Mr. Sprott?—Yes.

Q. Had you any in the hands of any Houſe of credit and repute in Edinburgh?—I had.

Q. Had you ever Government Security; ſuch as Victualing, Navy, and Exchequer Bills, purchaſed with ſuch money?—I had.

Q. Did you ever diſcount the Bills of private individuals with ſuch money?—I do not recollect having tranſacted ſuch buſineſs myſelf; but my friend Mr. Lind, and others whom I have employed, undoubtedly have.

Q. Did you make profit of the public money in the manner now ſtated?—I did; I never meant to conceal it.

Mr. Trotter then ſtated, that, though not formally appointed private agent to Lord M. yet he acted as ſuch, and received his pay, rents, &c. He kept the accompt in a ſmall book, of which Lord M. was frequently furniſhed with a copy. The firſt item of debt in that accompt was a ſum of 4000 l. in 1782. For that he took a bond, but not intereſt. The Fund which furniſhed this 4000 l. was the public money in the witneſs's hands. In 1792, he purchaſed 2000 l. India Stock on account of Lord M. He paid for this with money in Coutts's hands previouſly drawn from the Bank. The dividends, he believed, were carried to the credit of Lord M.

About 1797, 10,000 l. Loyalty was ſubſcribed for in the name of Lord M.; the payments were made by Coutts from his mixed fund of public and private money. The dividends were carried to the credit of Lord M.

Beſides the accompt current, he kept another accompt with Lord M. called "the cheſt accompt;" the firſt item of which was the 10,000 l. which Lord M. ſaid he would account for at the witneſs's coming into office. The 10,000l. Loyalty was afterwards transferred to this cheſt accompt. This cheſt accompt, as well as the other, was ſettled when Lord M. left office; and all the balances due both to him and to the publick were paid off.

Q. Did you give direction, about 1789, or 1790, for the purchaſe of more Eaſt India Stock for Lord M.?—A. I will ſtate the tranſaction as far as my memory enables me. In a converſation I had with his Lordſhip, he ſtated the probable riſe of Eaſt India Stock, and I obſerved, that if he had ſo good an opinion of that Stock, I thought he ought to inveſt a ſum of money in it. His Lordſhip ſeemed to throw the remark aſide, by ſaying he had no money to invert in Stock. I mentioned to his Lordſhip that there were conſiderable balances lying at all times in my hands not called for, and probably would not be called for; and I adviſed his Lordſhip to give me leave to lay out ſo much as would purchaſe 13,000 l. or 14,000 l. but which his Lordſhip refuſed in the moſt poſitive manner, inſomuch that I feared I had incurred his Lordſhip's diſpleaſure in propoſing it. But it occurred to me that it would be poſſible to borrow a ſum of money upon the ſecurity of that ſtock; and I propoſed that I ſhould endeavour to do ſo, and that I ſhould lay out that money in the purchaſe of Eaſt India Stock: to which his Lordſhip aſſented. I mentioned that I then lived with a relation, a man of conſiderable importance in the city, and that he would be enabled to raiſe this ſum of money for me. In ſhort, I made it an eaſy matter to his Lordſhip. But, when I applied to Mr. Lind, the gentleman to whom I alluded, I found I was deceived, and that it was not an eaſy matter to raiſe the money upon that ſecurity.

Croſs-examined. — Q. Whether Lord M. did not in the converſation about the 10,000 l. ſay that it was not applied to any uſe of his own, but for a public purpoſe, on which there might be a loſs?—A. I do not recollect it ſo much as to ſay he directly ſtated it was for public purpoſes; but it is a very diſtant period, and it is not impoſſible he did.

Q. You ſtated that permiſſion was given by Lord M. to draw money from the Bank of England to Coutts's Bank; whether the only reaſon repreſented by you to Lord M. for that meaſure, was not to facilitate official convenience?—A. Entirely, I always ſtated to—the convenience that would ariſe, and the greater ſecurity of the money. The witneſs then ſtated the greater ſecurity and convenience—the Navy Office was about that time removed from Broad-ſtreet to Somerſet Houſe, and they were obliged to ſend common meſſengers to bring large ſums of money from the Bank. No other reaſon was ever mentioned to Lord M.

Q. The

Q. The firſt purchaſe you ſpeak to was 2000 l. Eaſt India Stock; whether you have now any memory or recollection upon the ſubject?—A. I recollect generally that Lord M. wanted to be poſſeſſed of a farther qualification of Eaſt India Stock, and begged me to procure it for him; but whether he told me he would immediately repay me, I do not recollect.

Q. Is there any inſtance in which, prior to the purchaſe of any ſtock, it was mentioned to Lord M. that it was intended to be purchaſed out of the public money, except in the inſtance of the purchaſe of Eaſt India Stock?—A. Never, to the beſt of my recollection.

Q. Are you to be underſtood that, in the only inſtance when the propoſal was made, it was indignantly rejected?—A. I mean ſo to be underſtood with reſpect to the inſtalments on the Loyalty, which I ſatisfied without conſulting Lord M. and that I had ſecurities of Lord M. ſufficient to cover the advances.

Q. You have ſaid as to the uſe of the public money removed from the Bank to Meſſrs. Coutts's, that it was for your own benefit?—A. Certainly.

Q. In what mode was that made uſe of?—A. Generally by lending it at intereſt; at other times by inveſting it in Navy and Exchequer Bills, or other Government Securities.

Q. Were the whole profit and emolument derived from that mode of laying out money which you have deſcribed entirely your own?—A. Entirely.

Q. Was any intimation or knowledge ever communicated to Lord M. of the public money having been ſo uſed?—A. I never made any ſuch communication to Lord M.—The witneſs in ſubſequent anſwers ſtated, that during the time Lord M. was in office, 120 millions paſſed through his hands, while theſe tranſactions were going on; and that the public ſervice never ſuffered the leaſt loſs, diſadvantage, or interruption in conſequence of theſe tranſactions; and that nothing occurred which might lead the attention of Lord M. to theſe matters. The releaſe, he ſtated, was prepared and executed by him in London. The clauſe for deſtroying vouchers was ſuggeſted by himſelf, and not by Lord M. That the mode of mixing private and public money in his accompts was without the knowledge of Lord M. as were alſo his dealings with Mr. Mark Sprott.

May 6. Mr. *Trotter* re-examined.—He ſtated, that Lord M. never attended to ordinary buſineſs of receipts and payments. It was all done by the Paymaſter. For any extraordinary caſe the witneſs reported to Lord M. who always attended to ſuch caſes. He did not recollect ever having paid any ſums of money perſonally to Lord M. except ſmall ſums of 20 l. except once he paid him his ſalary. The bond which he ſtated yeſterday was given for the 4000 l. in the early part of the tranſactions between the witneſs and Lord M. was afterwards canceled. He received money on account of Lord M. to more than that amount, and therefore he did not think it right to keep the bond.

Q. Whether you received any directions from Lord M. which led you to know that he meant the public money; that Lord M. knew it was the public money which was to be paid?—A. I cannot ſwear ſo.

Q. Did Lord M. when he requeſted money to be advanced by you to him, ever aſk you whether your own private funds would ſupply that ſource?—A. I do not recollect that his Lordſhip ever did.

Q. Did he ever enquire of you whether, in making ſuch advances, you were trenching upon public balances?—A. He never did.

Being examined as to the releaſe containing a clauſe for the deſtruction of all vouchers and accompts, he ſtated as follows: "The neceſſity originated in my wiſh to have all my affairs ſettled with Lord M. as I always apprehended, and I hope I may be allowed to ſay ſo, that his Lordſhip was not careful in preſerving his papers or accompts, ſo as to be ſatisfactory to his heirs or ſucceſſors; and, that there might be no difficulty or argument about ſhewing that a final ſettlement had been made, either to his Lordſhip's heirs or my own, I was anxious that a releaſe ſhould paſs, by which it only became neceſſary that one voucher ſhould be preſerved.

Being queſtioned whether Lord M. had interrogated him as to the expence of building his houſe near Edinburgh? He replied, The expence of building this houſe is not ſo great as your Lordſhips may have heard; not ſo great as to induce Lord M. to aſk me any queſtions upon that ſubject.

May 8. Mr. *Robert Trotter*, being ſhewn an account, ſaid, he received intereſt on 25,000 l. paid by him to Mansfield's houſe, on the behalf of his brother A. Trotter.

Mr. *Mark Sprott* was then called in. He ſtated that he had advanced 50,000 l. in conſequence of ſtock put into his hands. He paid it to Mr. Trotter. (This was the fund out of which the differences were paid when Lord M. went out of office.) He added, that he had large dealings with Mr. Trotter, and had bought Government Securities for him to a large amount.

Croſs-

Croſs-examined.—Q. Had you ever any pecuniary tranſactions with Lord M. in your life?—A. Never.

Q. You ſay you had various money tranſactions with Mr. Trotter, lending money and borrowing money; whether theſe money tranſactions with Mr. Alexander Trotter were not all entirely upon Mr. Trotter's own account?—A. His own account.

Q. Have you any knowledge or belief that any other perſon whatever was concerned in this tranſaction?—A. None.

Q. Whether you had any knowledge, at the time of theſe tranſactions, that the money advanced to you at different times by Mr. Alexander Trotter was public money?—A. None; I might ſurmiſe and conjecture, as he was Paymaſter of the Navy; but I had no knowledge of it. He added, that, knowing the opulence and credit of Mr. Trotter's relations and connexions, he had no doubt of his perſonal credit.

Mr. *Joſeph Kaye*, Solicitor for the Managers, produced an account, which ſtated that the profits made to Lord Melville by the uſe of public money amounted to 22,000 l.

The ninth and tenth days were occupied in examining further witneſſes.

The evidence being cloſed on the part of the proſecution, *Sir S. Romilly*, the Solicitor General, ſummed up the whole of the caſe againſt Lord Melville. He ſaid, the crime with which the Noble Lord ſtood charged was a wilful violation of the Law, in the breach of an Act of Parliament, and the appropriation of the public money to his own purpoſes. He was charged with the miſapplication of 10,000l. the manner of employing which he had left them no poſſible means of tracing. The accuſed had no poſſible excuſe for his conduct. The Noble Delinquent, when aſked what he had done with that 10,000l. made anſwer, that his ſenſe of public duty would prevent him from ever diſcloſing it to any human being. Such a declaration, made in the face of the Nation, within the walls of the Houſe of Commons, and in the teeth of an Act of Parliament, muſt, if ſubmitted to, have the prepoſterous and monſtrous effect of putting a public accountant above the Law, and ſuperior to all reſponſibility. In this country there was no man poſſeſſed of public money for which he was not accountable. He, however, openly declared that he would not account for it. As to Lord Melville's borrowing money to buy India Stock, and giving no ſecurity but the Stock itſelf, it was a moſt abſurd and improbable ſtory; for, who would be ſuch a fool to lend money to enable a man to make profits, which he could make himſelf, without letting his money go out of his poſſeſſion?

May 13. Mr. *Plomer*, on commencing the Defence, made a moſt able appeal to the candour and indulgence of the Court in favour of his client, who, he ſaid, had laboured under the moſt ſerious impreſſions, which had been made on the publick by ſpeeches and publications prejudging his caſe. The Report of the Naval Commiſſioners, he obſerved, had prejudiced the public mind againſt his client, even before he could be aware of the injury which his reputation was ſuſtaining. Thus, conſidering the deprivation of his honours, and the ranſacking of his public and private dealings, it was evident that he had been very hardly uſed. But his enemies did not ſtop here; they even carried their libels to the foot of the Throne, where they were regiſtered amongſt the records of his Lordſhip's accuſers. But in what light muſt ſuch premature puniſhment appear, when, after ſifting his caſe to the bottom, the main point, that of a *criminal participation* in the gains and emoluments ariſing from the uſe of the public money, had been fully negatived by the witneſſes for the proſecution!—He proceeded to recapitulate the charges; and inſiſted that, ſo far from its being a crime for a public accountant to make even the greateſt temporary uſe of the public money to his advantage, there was no law, nor even any implied obligation againſt it. He dwelt particularly on the caſe of the late Lord Holland, who, when called to account for a balance of no leſs than 450,000l. ſo far from acknowledging that he had no right to employ the balances in his hands to his own advantage, maintained his right to do ſo.—If, therefore, it were true that the defendant in this caſe had applied any ſums of the public money to his own uſe, it would be a ſufficient defence for him to ſay, that they were always promptly and honourably paid whenever wanted; and, as he had already ſhewn, it was of little conſequence whether he intermediately applied them for the purpoſes of profit to himſelf, or left them depoſited in the Bank, where they could be advantageous or profitable to no one. With reſpect to the 10,000l. referred to by Lord M. in the Houſe of Commons, it was a ſum which never was called for, or wanted, and which he need not have ſaid any thing about, if he thought proper. He then proceeded to juſtify the magnanimous ſilence which his Lordſhip had obſerved; and added, that had not the late Chancellor of the Exchequer felt himſelf at liberty to divulge the 40,000l. advanced to Boyd and Co. the defendant would never have

diſcloſed

diſcloſed the application. An indemnity had paſſed for that advance—then why not give the defendant credit for having applied the 10,000*l.* in an equally-meritorious way? He then commented at length on the teſtimony on the part of the proſecution, and cenſured the Managers for the way in which they had endeavoured to obtain evidence againſt the Defendant. They had not contented themſelves, he ſaid, with diving into the private accounts of individuals at Bankers, but had climbed into the attic of a poor widow woman with a view to gain evidence. They had in a manner ſtript the Defendant like an Inſolvent Debtor, and expoſed every circumſtance of his life for half a century paſt. One of the Managers too had acted in the triple character of a proſecutor, a witneſs, and a porter; and the reſult of all was, that ſuch evidence had never before been brought againſt any individual, either in a Civil or Criminal Court of Judicature. With reſpect to the removal of the money to Coutts's, the publick, he contended, had not ſuſtained the loſs of a farthing. The imputation of the deſtruction of the vouchers was completely removed, in conſequence of Trotter having avowed that act to be his own. In ſhort, the only charge which could be urged againſt his Lordſhip was that of negligence; which was excuſable, from the many important avocations he was engaged in. In 1794, he was appointed, much againſt his inclination, Secretary for the War Department. All theſe offices he had filled without any ſalary but what he received as Treaſurer of the Navy. It had been proved that, during 14 years, the total profits he could by any poſſibility have derived from the uſe of the public money could not have exceeded 22,000*l.*; yet he had voluntarily relinquiſhed, in the ſalaries of the offices he had thus gratuitouſly filled, according to the Report of the Committee of Public Accounts, 7,933*l.* as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in the other departments the amount of 26,333*l.* making a total of 34,266*l.*

Mr. *Adam* went over the ſame grounds; and contended that the Act of 1786, never meant that the public money ſhould be locked up in the Bank:—but only that it ſhould be depoſited there in the firſt inſtance when impreſſed from the Exchequer, and afterwards drawn out, at the diſcretion of the Treaſurer of the Navy, as the public ſervice required.

Several witneſſes were then called, to prove that Lord M. refrained from receiving the ſalaries and profits of his office of Third Secretary of State, until the time of his reſignation, amounting in all to a ſum of 26,000*l.*

The *Attorney General* anſwered Mr. Plomer's argument as to Lord Melville's right to draw money from the Bank; and aſked if it could be contended that the Act of Parliament was complied with by lodging money in the Bank and drawing it out immediately after. Even if no ſuch Act exiſted, the Attorney General might file an information for conduct like this. It was true, the Act in queſtion ordering that the money ſhould be depoſited in the Bank provided no puniſhment; but the breach of that Act was puniſhable at Common Law, as a miſdemeanour, particularly when the offence related to the public revenue. The Act in queſtion ordained, that the money ſhould not be drawn but for public ſervice; and the ſervice for which it was wanted was to be expreſsly ſtated. And that the courſe purſued by the noble Defendant and his Paymaſter was an evaſion of the Act, was moſt clear and manifeſt.

Mr. *Whitbread* followed, and made a rather ſatirical reply to the language of the Defendant's Counſel, whoſe ſpeeches he conſidered as intended to irritate him. He dwelt for a length of time on the burning of the vouchers, an act which had always been conſidered as preſumptive evidence of guilt; and, after recapitulating all the former topics of his argument, he concluded with obſerving, that as the Commons had entered upon the proſecution without fear, ſo they had concluded it without reproach.

On Thurſday, the ſeventeenth day of the trial, as ſoon as the Lord Chancellor had taken his ſeat at the table; he put the following queſtion to the junior Baron:—"Charles, Lord Granard, how ſay you, is Henry Lord Viſcount Melville guilty or not guilty of the firſt article of charge exhibited againſt him by the Commons of the United Kingdom?" Upon which Lord G. roſe, and, laying his right hand upon his breaſt, exclaimed, "Not guilty, upon my honour."—The ſame queſtion was then put to the remainder of the Peers, according to their reſpective ranks; and after the queſtion had been repeated by the Chancellor upwards of 1300 times, the Guilties and Not Guilties ſtood as follow:

	Guilty.	*Not Guilty.*	*Majority.*
Firſt Charge	15	120	105
Second	34	61	27
Third	52	83	31
Fourth	None	125	—
Fifth	38	131	128
Sixth	47	83	36
Seventh	50	85	35
Eighth	14	121	107
Ninth	14	121	107
Tenth	11	121	110

* Lord Suffolk went away.

The

The Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge, and the Duke of Glouceſter, generally voted Not guilty; and the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Suſſex, generally Guilty, except on the 4th Article. The Lord Chancellor, and Lords Ellenborough and Sidmouth, generally voted with the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Suſſex.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 21. The Miniſter of the Marine has had the honour to preſent the two Captains of the Bucentaur and the Swiftſure to his Majeſty; both of them were in the battle off Trafalgar. The Emperor ſaid to them, "You are among the number of thoſe who fought valiantly. —*You ſhall one day take your revenge.*"

The aſtoniſhment of the public mind was conſiderable, upon hearing that the Marengo and the Belle Poule were taken by an Engliſh ſhip of the line and a frigate. In vain it was objected that the Engliſh ſhip was a three-decker; as it is a clear caſe, *that no Engliſh ſhip alone ever captured a French ſhip!* and much leſs a ſhip that had been three years at ſea, and whoſe crew was in the beſt ſtate of diſcipline. Of courſe, it was with increaſed ſatisfaction that the people were informed, that the firſt account of this affair, publiſhed by the Engliſh, was falſe. Admiral Linois fell in with Admiral Warren's ſquadron in the night: he would very eaſily have got rid of the London; but two other ſhips of the line, the Achilles and the Ramillies, coming up, he was compelled to ſtrike.

Paris, June 5. This day, Mouhib Effendi, the Ambaſſador from the Sublime Porte, had his audience of the Emperor, to whom he made a flattering ſpeech, in which he obſerved that the Sultan had never ceaſed to offer up his prayers for the proſperity of France, and the glory of its immortal Emperor; and that he had ſent a ſpecial Ambaſſador to "Napoleon the Firſt, the greateſt of the Sovereigns in the Chriſtian Faith; the bright Star of Glory of the Weſtern Nations; he who firmly graſps the ſword of valour and the ſceptre of juſtice; to deliver to him the preſent imperial Letter, containing felicitations upon his acceſſion to the throne, and aſſurances of pure and perfect attachment."—The Emperor deſired him to inform his Maſter, "that one of the greateſt advantages which he wiſhed to derive from the ſucceſs of his arms, was to aſſiſt the moſt uſeful and antient of his allies; and that the Sultan, when united with him, would have nothing to fear from any of his enemies."—The Ambaſſador, having kiſſed the Letter of his Highneſs, preſented it to the Emperor, who delivered it to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. He then retired to an adjoining apartment, where the preſents ſent by the Grand Seignior were diſplayed upon a table. The Emperor, informed of this circumſtance by the Grand Maſter of the Ceremonies, proceeded to this apartment; when the Ambaſſador, with a profound bow, preſented him with an aigrette of diamonds, and a rich ſnuff-box, ornamented with the ſame, and bearing the Sultan's cypher. The Ambaſſador alſo ſhewed his Majeſty the preſents intended for the Empreſs, conſiſting of a necklace of pearls, a quantity of perfumes, and ſome rich ſtuffs. His Majeſty, after examining theſe preſents, went to a window that looked into the Court, to view the ſplendid harneſs worn by the Arabian horſes, which were alſo offered to him.—*From the Moniteur.*

The Ambaſſadors Extraordinary from the States of Holland were next preſented to his Majeſty, when Vice-admiral Verheuil delivered an Addreſs; the purport of which was, to aſſure his Majeſty that the Dutch people, after having witneſſed the cataſtrophes which have overthrown various ſtates, and being victims of the diſorders by which the whole have been ſhaken, have been made ſenſible that the force of intereſts and connexions by which the great Powers are at preſent united or divided has rendered it indiſpenſably neceſſary for them to place themſelves under the firſt political ſafe-guard of Europe.—He continued as follows: "Sire! We are charged to expreſs to your Majeſty the wiſhes of the Repreſentatives of our People. We pray that you will grant us, as the Supreme Chief of our Republic, Prince Louis Napoleon, your Majeſty's brother, to whom we deliver, in full and reſpectful confidence, the guarantee of our laws, the defence of our political rights, and all the intereſts of our dear country."—The Emperor, in anſwer, took a view of the different Governments to which Holland had been ſubjected, and their inefficiency to protect it; in conſequence of which, he obſerved, that he had made the offer of the Crown of Holland to Prince Louis; an event which was adapted to ſecure the tranquillity of Europe; that France had been ſufficiently generous in renouncing all the rights which the events of war had given her over Holland.—He then added—"Gentlemen! I agree to the requeſt of their High Mightineſſes. I proclaim Prince Louis King of Holland. You, Prince! reign over this People. Their

Their forefathers only acquired their independence by the constant assistance of France. Holland afterwards became allied to England; she has been conquered; still she owes her existence to France. Let them then owe to you, their King, the protection of their laws, and their religion; *but never cease to be a Frenchman.* You and your heirs will possess the dignity of Constable of the Empire: *you will recollect the duties you have to fulfil towards me,* and the importance that I have attached to the safe-keeping of the strong places upon my Northern frontier, and which I confide to you."

Prince Louis made a suitable reply, and the Deputation withdrew. The Arch-Chancellor of the Empire then convoked the Senate, and informed them of his Majesty's commands; adding, that he, in like manner, consents, that Cardinal Fesch should accept the appointment to which he has been nominated by the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, who has designated him as his Co-Adjutor and Successor; and that

"His Majesty has disposed of the Principality and Dukedom of Benevento to M. Talleyrand, his Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the Principality and Dukedom of Ponte-Corvo to Marshal Bernadotte."

A Message from his Majesty relative to the changes in Holland was then read; in which, after mentioning his reasons for the alteration, he observes that Holland, being situate at the mouths of many great rivers which flow through a considerable part of his territory, it was necessary that he should have security that the treaty of commerce which he shall conclude with her shall be faithfully executed, in order that he may adjust his manufacturing and commercial interests with the commerce of that People. Then follows the Treaty between the Dutch Government and the Emperor Napoleon. It states that, for the reasons already mentioned, and for the interest which France takes in the happiness of the Dutch people, they have nominated for their Plenipotentiaries M. Talleyrand and Admiral Verheuil, who agree as follows:

Art. 1. The Emperor of the French and King of Italy, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors for ever, guarantees to Holland the maintenance of its constitutional rights, its independence, *the whole of its possessions abroad and at home,* its political, civil, and religious liberty, such as is ordained by the existing laws, and the abolition of all privileges with respect to taxes.—2. Upon the formal request made by their High Mightinesses, his Majesty has authorised Prince Louis Napoleon to accept the Crown of Holland, to descend to him and his male heirs legitimate, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.—It is nevertheless agreed, that the Crowns of France and Holland can never be united in the same person.—3. The Royal Domain consists of,—First, a Palace at the Hague, which is to be the residence of the Royal Family. Second, the House in the Wood. Third, the domain of Soesdick. Fourth, a landed income of 500,000 florins. The law, besides, assures to the King a farther revenue of *fifteen hundred thousand* florins, payable by monthly instalments.—4. In case of a minority, the regency shall belong by right to the Queen; and in her default to the Emperor of the French, in his quality of perpetual Head of the Imperial Family. He shall choose among the Princes of the Royal Family, and, in their default, among the natives. The minority of the King shall be completed with his eighteenth year.—5. The dowry of the Queen shall be determined by her marriage-contract. At present it is agreed to fix it at the annual sum of 25,000 florins, to be taken from the domains of the Crown; this sum being deducted, one half remaining of the revenues of the Crown shall be appropriated to the maintenance of the Household of the minor King: the other half to go to the expences of the regency.—6. The King of Holland shall be a Grand Dignitary of the Empire in perpetuity, under the title of Constable. The functions of this office, however, may, with the consent of the Emperor of the French, be performed by a Prince, Vice-Constable, whenever the Emperor may think proper to create such a dignity.—7. The members of the reigning family in Holland shall remain personally subject to the disposition of the Constitutional Statute of the 30th of March last, forming the law of the Imperial Family of France.—8. The charges and offices of the State, those belonging to the personal service of the King's household excepted, can only be conferred upon natives.—9. The Arms of the King shall be the antient Arms of Holland, quartered with the French Imperial Eagle, and mounted with the royal crown.—10. A treaty of commerce shall be immediately concluded between the contracting parties; by virtue of which, the subjects of Holland shall at all times be treated as the most favoured nation, in the ports, and upon the French territory. The Emperor and King also engages to mediate with the Barbary Powers, to obtain the respect due to the Dutch flag, equal to that of the French.—The ratification of the present Treaty shall be exchanged

changed at Paris within the space of *six hours*.

Paris, May 24, 1806.

(Signed) "C. M. Talleyrand.
Ch. Hen. Verhuel, T.T. A. Goedel,
J. Van Styrum, W. Six, and
G. Brantzen."

Paris, June 8. [*From the Moniteur.*] "The disputes between Russia and Austria are adjusted, and the mouths of the Cattaro are evacuated*. M. D'Oubril, who was sent to Paris by the Emperor of Russia, brought orders to this effect, which he communicated to M. Rasumowsky, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, who immediately forwarded them, that the place might be evacuated without loss of time.—In consequence of this intelligence, the French troops will immediately evacuate Germany; the fortress of Brannau will be restored to the Austrians, and the Treaty of Presburg literally fulfilled.—If the affairs of the Continent take a favourable direction, it will not be for the want of exertion on the part of England to prevent it. She has done every thing in her power to throw all again into confusion. Who does not, in fact, see revealed the policy of England?—to sow discord and disquiet among the Powers of the Continent; to play the tyrant upon the Ocean, in order that she may carry on her commercial monopoly at pleasure. This is the inceffant object of those eternal enemies of nations. They know the value of the pound of blood of every nation in Europe."

M. Tuffiac, a refugee from St. Domingo, has discovered a method of extracting a spirituous liquor, similar to rum, from the pulp of coffee-berries, which has hitherto only been used as dung.

The Editors of a French medical work, the "*Gazette de Santé*," have offered a prize medal, worth 200 francs, for the best answer to the following questions:—"What are the proximate causes of epidemics? Do they depend upon various miasmata, which are conveyed through the air; or are they occasioned by actual contact; or do they depend merely upon the qualities of smells? Is it certain that all stimulants are preservatives against infections?" The answers are to be sent in Latin, French, English, Italian, Spanish, or German; and must be delivered before the 17th of January next.

M. Dufour, an experienced French physician and practical horticulturist, has published an elaborate article in one of the Parisian Magazines, on the best means of destroying insects and caterpillars. His observations were made in the Spring of last year; when the cold winds in France, as well as in this country, prevented the blossoms of fruit-trees from setting; and the cherry-trees, in particular, were covered with swarms of little animals, resembling vine-fretters, which caused the leaves to curl, and the juice to dry up. He found that the smoke of tobacco had no effect upon such insects; and that the smoke of sulphur, employed for the destruction of the aphis tribe, destroys the insect, but is equally dangerous to the tree.—He therefore watered a low plum-tree, and covered it with ashes, in the same manner as beans and cabbages are treated, which effectually destroyed the insects. The best means of stopping the ravages of insects upon higher trees, he considers to be the aspersion of the leaves with soap-suds, by a garden engine.

The following occurrence is mentioned in the French Papers:—Two women who arrived at Lyons from St. Lambert on the 25th April, passed that night there. On the followed morning they pursued their journey, over mountains covered with snow. After having walked a long way, they perceived they had gone astray. They wandered for upwards of three hours over rocks and brambles. Having reached the summit of the mountain, they were descending to the other side, which was a perfect precipice, and becoming entangled among the rocks which overhung the precipice, were within two yards of destruction, when they halted, either through fatigue, or a forewarning of their danger, and exclaimed, "O God help, help!" A man of the name of Roffet, who lived at the other side of the precipice, cried out to them, "Stir not a step, or you are dead." By a bye-path, he soon reached the top of the rock, and there found the women speechless through terror; he instantly endeavoured to place one of them out of danger; but as he was assisting her, she fainted away. Roffet recovered her, and instantly proceeded to help the other woman; but had scarcely advanced three steps, when the ice which had collected under his wooden shoes caused him to slip; he immediately disappeared, and was found dead at the bottom of the precipice.

The death of M. Mosment, who lately fell from a balloon in France, has produced the following observations from Garnerin: "It seems that the misfortune which happened to M. Mosment did not result from any of the inconveniences which are connected with aerostatic ascensions; but merely from want of prudence. The car in which he ascended was too shallow; the cords by which it was attached to the balloon were too far apart; and

* This statement was premature.

and it is probable, that when M. Moſment was leaning over to let an animal drop in a parachute, he loſt his balance, and was precipitated to the earth.—If the accidents which have happened from balloons are inveſtigated, it will be ſeen, that they have in general proceeded from the imprudence of the æronauts themſelves. Every one foreſaw, when the Montgolfiere was attached to a balloon filled with inflammable gas, the danger to which Pilatre du Rofier was expoſed. Beſides, thoſe balloons were gilt, which might attract the electricity of the clouds. Balloons gilt or ſilvered over are very dangerous. Zambeccari, who employed thoſe means, ſuſtained ſeveral accidents; and it it only ſurpriſing that he eſcaped at laſt."

HOLLAND.

At an extraordinary ſitting of their High Mightineſſes on the 6th inſt. a Letter was read from the Grand Penſionary Schimmelpenninck, announcing that the decline of his ſight induced him to withdraw from public buſineſs.—The new Sovereign had not then been made known; but, in the interim, their Mightineſſes agreed to the requeſt of Schimmelpenninck, and appointed M. Van Steenwyck to ſucceed to his dignity.

King Louis was proclaimed at the Hague on the 11th inſt. M. Verhuel acted as Royal Commiſſary upon this occaſion, and aſſumed, in the name of his Maſter, the ſupreme power, which was reſigned into his hands by the temporary Grand Penſionary. Schimmelpenninck had relinquiſhed the ſituation ſome days before, and retired in diſguſt to his eſtate at Deventer. The new regulations for the Dutch Government are,—"The Law is eſtabliſhed in Holland by the concurrence of the Legiſlative Body, formed of the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, and by the King. The Legiſlative Corps is compoſed of 38 Members, elected for five years; but the number of their High Mightineſſes may be augmented by a law, in caſe of *aggrandizement* of territory.—The other articles ſtate, that the preſent Grand Penſionary ſhall be Preſident for life of their High Mightineſſes; that the Legiſlative Body ſhall aſſemble twice a year; that all religions ſhall be protected by the King, who ſhall have, excluſively, the complete exerciſe of the Government, and all the power neceſſary to ſecure the execution of the laws.—The general Adminiſtration of the kingdom is confided to the four Miniſters of State nominated by the King, viz. The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, the Miniſter of War and Marine, a Miniſter of the Finances, and a Miniſter of the Interior.

GERMANY.

The number of French troops in Germany, including thoſe in Iſtria and Dalmatia, and compoſing the ſeven corps of Bernadotte, Marmont, Davouſt, Soult, Mortier, Ney, and Augereau, amount, with Murat's cavalry, to 150,000. The head quarters of the grand army are at Ulm.

The Archduke Charles has induced the organization of Volunteer Corps in Vienna, to the number of 20,000 men, and has encouraged ſimilar aſſociations in all the other cities of the empire. It is confidently ſtated, that the *Levy en Maſſe* and Volunteers now occaſionally aſſembling and training in Hungary, Bohemia, Auſtria, &c. amount to between four and five millions of men; while the moſt extraordinary and ſucceſsful exertions are making to reinforce the army. A letter from Rotterdam, which announces theſe meaſures, adds, that they had become the ſubject of a ſtrong remonſtrance on the part of M. la Rochefoucault, and an inquiry as to the occaſion of them; to which Count Stadion replied, that they were conſidered neceſſary for the purpoſe of internal defence.

ITALY.

Buonaparte has purchaſed from the Prince Borgheſe his celebrated Palace at Rome, together with its contents, for the ſum of 13 millions of francs. Its pictures, antiques, &c. are to be tranſported to Paris, to enrich the Napoleon Muſeum.

The accounts relative to the ſurrender of Cattaro are ſtill contradictory; and, notwithſtanding the probability that Ruſſia will accede to the wiſhes of the Auſtrian Government, there is no reaſon to believe that that fortreſs has yet been given up.

The fortreſs of Gaeta continues to make the moſt vigorous defence. The place has received very little injury from the French ſhells.—For want of men, the garriſon can make but few ſorties; as its force does not conſiſt of more than 800 troops of the line, about 1000 *levy-en-maſſe*, and two companies of artillery.

A ſmall garriſon at Civitella del Fronto, which was under the command of an Iriſh Officer, and had for ſome time reſiſted the French, has been ſtarved into a ſurrender.

A brave Neapolitan has reſcued Mrs. Spencer Smith from the French at Breſcia, and brought her ſafe to Prague. (See p. 466.)

ASIA.

The Pacha of Bagdat, according to recent letters from Buſſorah, has defeated the Wahabees with immenſe ſlaughter, and driven them into the Deſart.

A vaſt number of Fakeers ſome time ſince aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Sirinagur, to chooſe a ſucceſſor to their late diſtributor of the holy water of the Ganges in that diſtrict, and the natives collected to obſtruct their ceremonies; when a battle enſued, in which ſeveral hundreds fell on each ſide.

AFRICA.

A gentleman who has arrived from Africa states, that for some time war has raged on the banks of the Senegal between the Natives and the French. The French have had for many years a settlement at the mouth of the river Senegal, from whence they carry on a considerable trade in slaves, gum, &c. The Governor's name is Blanchard. Alimami, the King of the Joloffs, had imposed a certain duty upon all vessels belonging to the French factory which traded up the river. The French evaded this duty:—the fraud was detected by the King, and a war ensued. The French sent plundering expeditions up the river against the Joloffs, which returned with a considerable number of slaves, &c.; but, not satisfied with this, the Commander landed his men, and marched them into the country, when the Joloffs surrounded and butchered nearly the whole of them. Governor Blanchard had taken from every woman who had two sons, one of them for this expedition; and, out of the whole number, not more than two or three returned alive. The war continued when the last accounts left the coast of Africa.

AMERICA.

The New York Papers mention an event to have taken place, which, in the present state of the public mind in America, may be attended with unpleasant results. The Leander and Cambrian frigates, and the Driver sloop, were on the 20th of April off Sandy Hook, and, doubtless according to their instructions, stopped and overhauled the different American vessels with which they fell in: some of them they seized, and sent for Halifax, while from others they impressed a few hands. A sloop from Delaware refusing to bring-to, a third shot was fired from the Leander, which struck the man at the helm, named John Pierce, who was brother of the Captain, and killed him. The Trans-atlantic enemies of Britain immediately availed themselves of this accident, and gave vent to their principles by the most inveterate vehemence:—A letter from New York of the 29th, observes—"The body of the man *murdered* on board the sloop from Delaware, has been exposed all this day, at Burling's Slip, to thousands of spectators. It is to be lodged to-morrow in the Tontine Coffee-house, or the City Hall, for public view, and on Monday to be buried, attended by the Corporation, &c. The minds of the inhabitants were wrought up to a pitch of actual madness. Two schooners armed, and full of volunteers, have sailed, and two others are ready for sailing, to re-take the vessels captured by the blockading squadron*. The Purser of the Leander came to town yesterday, and purchased three boat-loads of all kinds of provisions; two of the boats were stopped on the wharf; the third, having sailed early this morning, was overtaken, near the Hook, by a pilot-boat dispatched for the purpose, and brought back, and, in the quantity of ten cart-loads, distributed among the poor. At the suggestion of a Republican Member, a Grand Jury was also summoned, who returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Capt. Whitby of the Leander!—A meeting of the Federal Republicans was held at New York on the 26th; when some violent resolutions were adopted, justifying the outrages of the inhabitants, and censuring the Government for not keeping up a proper naval force to prevent such flagrant violations of their national sovereignty. The vessels sent out by the Americans, returned without meeting those which had been detained.

A French privateer lately fell-in with an American schooner off St. Domingo; and, supposing that she was engaged in trade with the Blacks, immediately hanged or shot the whole of the crew, six in number.—Most of the American Papers have published this transaction without a single comment.

A Philadelphia paper of the 21st of April states, that Messrs. Munroe and Pinckney have been appointed Commissioners Extraordinary for settling all differences with Great Britain†.

The Bill from the House of Representatives, for prohibiting the importation of British Goods, passed the Senate on the 15th ult. without any amendment.—It now only wants the signature of the President; which, it is supposed, will be withheld till the result of the intended negotiation shall be known.

One of the Charleston Papers states, that Miranda, previous to his leaving Jacquemel, declared that his object was, to revolutionise the whole of the Spanish settlements on Terra Firma. His means certainly appear inadequate to the undertaking, when we reflect on the extent and

* It was fortunate for these New York Volunteers, who sailed for the purpose of re-taking the two vessels *detained* by the Leander, and sent to Halifax *for adjudication*, that they did not persist in their enterprize.—Had they effected their purpose, they would have been guilty of piracy, being without a commission for acting; and it is more than probable that they would have experienced the punishment which their temerity so strongly provoked.

† Mr. Pinckney is arrived in London.

population

population of thoſe colonies, which include a total of 728,000 ſouls. Of this population, the white inhabitants form about two tenths; the blacks, three; the enfranchiſed ſlaves, or their deſcendants, four; and the Indians the remainder. Conſidering, however, the fertility of the ſoil, which might be increaſed a hundred fold, this population is very ſmall; and the trivial proportion of Europeans among the people ariſes from the difficulties of emigrating from the mother-country; as no perſon is allowed to embark for Spaniſh America without an expreſs order from the King, which limits the time of his reſidence, and is never granted, except on commercial buſineſs. This prohibition extends to females; and even the Creoles who viſit Spain cannot return to their native country without obtaining permiſſion from the Court. On the other hand, the predilection for the mines attracts to Mexico and Peru all the Spaniards whoſe ambition induces them to leave Europe; and ſo oppoſite is the ſyſtem of emigration from Spain to that of all other governments, that no individual has been ſuffered to emigrate to thoſe ſettlements ſince the year 1564, unleſs he procure ſtrong recommendations. But, notwithſtanding the revolt, which, according to report, now prevails in the Carraccas, the ſubject of ſurprize is, how a body of two or three hundred men, which the whole force of Miranda does not exceed, can forward the ambitious views of their leader amongſt a population of ſo many hundreds of thouſands.

An article from Boſton of the 5th ult. on the authority of a captain from Martinique, ſtates that it was publiſhed there, that Miranda had taken Margaritta, Comana, Barcelona, and the Carraccas; and that immediately after landing, he was joined by 16,000 coloniſts. Barcelona and the Carraccas ſurrendered without reſiſtance.—Other intelligence, however, completely contradicts the report in queſtion.

American Papers have been received to the 24th ult. The ferment reſpecting the death of Pierce had not then ſubſided. In the mean time the Britiſh frigates act as before. The Cleopatra lately ſtopped an American ſhip from Londonderry, and took out of her 13 men and a boy, all *Iriſh emigrants*.—The following report is mentioned in an article from Alexandria, of the 14th ult.—"As the United States frigate Eſſex was returning home, ſhe met with an Engliſh ſloop of war; and, after making a variety of ſignals, none of which were anſwered, the Briton ſuddenly fired a broadſide into her; which being immediately returned, the other went inſtantly to the bottom. It is ſuppoſed the ſloop miſtook the frigate for an Indiaman, and by the manœuvre expected to capture her."

Account of the ANNIVERSARY *of* THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY; *concluded from p.* 473.

Dr. LETTSOM, in an animated ſpeech, obſerved, "As the Small Pox is the moſt loathſome and fatal diſeaſe that afflicts the human race, it might have been ſuppoſed that, when Inoculation was firſt introduced into this country, it would have been adopted with general conſent; but unfortunately it was but partially encouraged; in conſequence of which, it increaſed the fatality of the Small Pox, by increaſing infection; inſomuch that, during the 42 years after the introduction of Inoculation, the deaths in London by the Small Pox were upwards of 1700 more than in the 42 preceding years.—At length, however, the diſcovery of the Cow Pock by Dr. JENNER has put it into our power completely to exterminate the Small Pox; and, from its ſafety and ſecurity, it was natural to conclude, that every parent would feel an ardour to ſave their children, by gratefully accepting a bleſſing, which would for ever protect them from the worſt ſpecies of peſtilence.

"That this ſentiment did very generally prevail, was obvious from the decreaſe of deaths in the Metropolis; for, from the average number of 2300, it gradually fell to 1200, to 1000, and in 1801 to little above 500 in the year.

"To the honour of the medical profeſſion, this new diſcovery, which was calculated to annihilate their moſt pecuniary ſource of emolument, was very generally encouraged by them. Unfortunately, however, for theſe kingdoms, two profeſſional gentlemen in this city, the only Phyſicians I believe in the world, not only oppoſed Vaccination, but widely circulated unfounded aſſertions againſt it, and even advertiſed gratuitous Inoculation for the Small Pox. Theſe occurrences took place early in 1805; and the deaths by the Small Pox hence rapidly increaſed, and a greater number of infants periſhed in 40 days, than during the whole preceding year, inſomuch that for many ſucceſſive months there died one infant by the Small Pox in every two hours, including both night and day. Lamentable is it to add, that the Governors of the Hoſpital for Inoculation adopted the ſame practice; and in one year this infectious peſtilence was communicated to 2300 perſons, and in the vicinity of the moſt populous city in Europe; thus generating

nerating a peſtilence, the extent and fatality of which cannot be aſcertained; for this peſtilence, whilſt apparently dormant, retains its active malignancy for a ſeries of years.

"At the moment of adopting this baneful practice, the Governors circulated the following reſolution of a general Court, "That Vaccination might, under Divine Providence, have prevented the calamity of the increaſed fatality of the Small Pox." After this avowal of a truth, they recommended the Inoculation of the Small Pox, in conſequence "of the prejudices and and ill-founded objections againſt Inoculation." Theſe are their own words and mode of reaſoning; and every perſon would be indulgent to prejudices that do not militate againſt the ſafety and happineſs of the community. Like the amiable Fontenelle, I would ſay, "if both my hands were filled with truths," under ſuch circumſtances, "I would open but one at a time." But this does not apply to prejudices, the indulgence of which is productive of public injury; for, if Reaſon were always ſubſervient to prejudice, neither improvement nor reformation would ever have enlightened the world. When Conſtantine the Great overcame the prejudices of Paganiſm, and embraced Chriſtianity, the Romans pleaded their prejudices in favour of combats by Gladiators; but the Emperor immediately interdicted them, although they were infinitely leſs fatal than the Small Pox. It is indeed a ſtrange climax in our policy, that, whilſt we incur a conſiderable expence in maintaining the laws of Quarantine againſt the infections of the plague and yellow fever, we are at a conſiderable expence in ſupporting a public inſtitution for keeping up a peſtilence more dangerous and fatal than the plague and yellow fever combined. What ſhould we think of the Egyptians, ſhould they publicly ſupport a peſt-houſe for generating the plague; or the Americans for diſſeminating the yellow fever? We may hope, however, that the Governors of the Hoſpital for Inoculation, who are perſons of the higheſt reſpectability, will ultimately diſcourage prejudices inimical to the community; for, as long as they continue to Inoculate the Small Pox, and give a ſanction to the practice, the extermination of this peſtilence will never be effected: but, with their ſupport, and our exertions, with thoſe of other ſimilar inſtitutions, we may ultimately witneſs this happy conſummation. This Society alone has Vaccinated 20,000 perſons, and diſtributed upwards of 20,000 charges of the Vaccine fluid, ſince the laſt Report only. Thus, by its efforts, not only theſe kingdoms, but nearly all parts of the world, have been ſupplied with this ſalutiferous dew of Heaven, the good effects of which will, I hope, be related by ſome perſon more competent to its hiſtory. We are thus become the centre of communication; and all Nations look up to us for inſtruction. With theſe brilliant proſpects before us, like a ſkilful general, who, in order to enſure ſucceſs, increaſes his exertions the nearer he approaches to victory; ſo it becomes us to perſevere in the glorious cauſe we have eſpouſed. And although our expenditure has neceſſarily exceeded our income, the liberal ſupport and donations we now hope for will enable us to triumph over the moſt inſidious and malignant enemy of the human race."

The Rev. Rowland Hill then addreſſed the company: "Gentlemen, I have been deſired to ſay a few words to the company preſent, as to what I individually know with regard to the ſalutary effects of Vaccination; and I moſt cheerfully comply with the requeſt, and offer to your attention a few ſtriking facts that have taken place under my own immediate obſervation. Deeply impreſſed with a conviction of the manifold bleſſings with which a general diffuſion of Vaccination muſt benefit the human race, I have given it the moſt profound attention, and the moſt extenſive encouragement. I have myſelf inoculated upwards of 5000 ſubjects; and I ſolemnly declare before God, that I have not failed in a ſingle inſtance. I have alſo made every inquiry in all thoſe parts of the country which I have occaſionally viſited, and I have uniformly received the moſt favourable and flattering accounts of the good effects reſulting from it wherever it has been introduced. It is calculated that not leſs than 40,000 perſons die yearly of that peſtilential diſeaſe, the Small Pox; and I think it will well become the Legiſlature to inquire how far men ought to be ſuffered to be thus the means of killing themſelves. It is one of the primary bleſſings of this Iſland that it is a land of Liberty; but it is at the ſame time a great pity that we ſhould thus have liberty to kill one another. I have felt this ſentiment moſt ſenſibly; and, in addition to the number I have myſelf Inoculated, I have ſo warmly recommended the practice in the Chapel I poſſeſs on the other ſide of the water, that upwards of 4000 more have been inoculated, who have all done well; and thus I may ſay I have been the means of inoculating 10,000; ſo that, on the average of one in ſix dying, I have had the happineſs to preſerve the lives of about 1000 of his Majeſty's ſubjects; bleſſed be God, I hope our wooden walls will prevent Buonaparte

naparte from ever being able to kill half that number. It is aſtoniſhing to think there ſhould be any among the ſuperior claſſes of ſociety, who ſhould be ſo wayward or ſceptical as to endeavour to impede the progreſs of a practice, from the ſucceſs of which ſo many benefits and bleſſings are likely to reſult to the human race. But, ſtrange to tell, there are ſuch perſons; and thoſe, too, men of breeding and education, which ought to have taught them better things; medical men, who, to raiſe themſelves from oblivion, would wiſh to riſe to fame on the ruins of this benevolent Inſtitution, and the continuance of one of the greateſt ſcourges with which human nature was ever afflicted. Theſe men, I am ſorry to ſay, circulate the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations and falſehoods againſt Vaccination, through the medium of low and illiberal pamphlets. One of theſe redoubtable authors has told us, in the effervescence of his wiſdom, "that Vaccination may be performed as well by a Fool as a Philoſopher." I own, I have no pretenſions to the character of a Philoſopher of the day; but I have an honeſt pride in being reckoned amongſt the Fools who are emulous and deſirous to extend the benefit and bleſſings of annually ſaving the lives of thouſands of their fellow-creatures. The number of men who die annually of the Small Pox in this kingdom would man three ſhips of the line, form three regiments, or turn into the fields ſo many hundreds of ſtout labourers. What a conſideration! and how pleaſing it is to reflect, that the practice of Inoculation may be performed by the female ſex, as well as the male! Let, then, the gentlemen take up the ſword, to defend us againſt our enemies; and the ladies the lancet, for the extermination of ſuch a peſtilence from the land we live in."

The health of Dr. Jenner having been enthuſiaſtically given; he thus addreſſed the company: "Gentlemen, I beg leave to offer you my moſt ſincere thanks for the honour you have done me in drinking my health, and for the very flattering manner in which that honour has been conferred. After the very animated ſpeech of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, our illuſtrious Chairman, on the ſubject of Vaccination, and the very important information conveyed to us in the admirable oration of my worthy friend Dr. Lettſom, but little remains for me to ſay on the ſubject. I cannot, however, ſit down without informing you that I continue to receive from every quarter of the globe the moſt agreeable information reſpecting the progreſs of Vaccination; and theſe accounts have been equally ſatisfactory from whatever quarter they have arrived. I can ſafely aver, it would be difficult to point out a ſpot, however remote, where its influence has not been felt. It has pervaded all parts of the civilized world, from the North to the South; from the Ganges to the Miſſiſippi. But, Gentlemen, while I exultingly communicate this intelligence, equally flattering to your feelings as to mine, it is a matter of great regret to me, that here, in this Metropolis, in the very centre of the Britiſh Empire, Vaccination proceeds with a comparatively-languid and tardy ſtep. To what cauſe, Gentlemen, can this be aſcribed? You will aſcribe it to no other than the inſidious effects of a few intereſted Individuals, who, by diſtributing their deluſive Papers, have too well ſucceeded in contaminating the minds of the lower orders of ſociety. I will not ſuffer myſelf to believe that theſe effects have been extended beyond this claſs; and to thoſe who know ſomething of the nature of the human mind, how poor muſt their triumph appear!—Hitherto I have avoided taking any public notice of the publications alluded to: I have no reaſon to regret it, as the taſk of refutation has been ſo ably performed by many enlightened and philanthropic individuals, both in and out of the profeſſion. But, Gentlemen, a charge of a ſpecific nature having been brought forth in one of theſe productions, wherein I am named as having failed in a ſeries of Vaccinations in the Weſt of England, I think it a duty incumbent on me now to declare to you, that not a ſingle individual there mentioned, and who is ſubſequently ſaid to have had the Small Pox, was ever vaccinated by me. After this declaration, I leave you to make your own comments on the whole of this very extraordinary publication." This unaffected and intereſting addreſs was received with loud and reiterated plaudits.

Mr. Murray, the Secretary, according to the uſual cuſtom, read the Report of the Annual General Court, which ſtated, that the number of perſons Inoculated at the Central Houſe, and other ſtations in the Metropolis, ſince the laſt Annual Report, is 6,560, making the total, ſince the commencement of the Inſtitution in 1803, 19,471 perſons; and that 19,189 charges of Vaccine matter had been ſupplied, free of expence, from the Central Houſe alone, ſince the period of the laſt Report; which great ſupply of Vaccine Virus, much exceeding that of the former year, affords a ſtrong preſumption that the Jennerian Inoculation has conſiderably increaſed.

The Secretary alſo read a communication from T. Parry, eſq. an Eaſt-India Director, informing the Society, that the practice of Vaccine Inoculation had been introduced at Macao and Canton in China, under the auſpices of an Engliſh Mandarin,

Mandarin, Sir George Staunton, with ſuch ſucceſs, as to promiſe to ſave the lives of millions of people in that extenſive empire.

Mr. Ring read an Engliſh tranſlation of a Latin letter from by Dr. John Reyſs, of Mackow, in Poland, addreſſed to "Dr. Jenner, the illuſtrious exterminator of that peſtilential diſorder the Small Pox;" in which he compliments the Doctor highly for his diſcovery; wiſhes that joy and feſtivity may prevail on his birth-day; requeſts to be enrolled among the honorary members of the Society; and "to be favoured with a portrait of Dr. JENNER, and a ſmall ſlip of cloth of the colour he moſt delights in, that Dr. Reyſs and his friends might be able to wear coats of that ſame colour on the 17th of May, the birth-day of Dr. JENNER."

The Earl of Egremont, one of the earlieſt and moſt ardent ſupporters of Vaccination, bore teſtimony to various miſrepreſentations and falſehoods circulated in his neighbourhood reſpecting the practice.

Some appropriate ſongs were afterwards ſung; and the evening concluded with the utmoſt harmony and conviviality.

IRELAND.

May 21. The long coach, which conveys paſſengers from the mail coach office in Dublin, to the packets at the Pigeon-houſe, was ſtopped this night about ten o'clock, by ten men armed with ſwords and piſtols, who robbed eight paſſengers, near to the canal bridge. The villains obliged the paſſengers to come out of the carriage one by one; amongſt them were Lord Cahir and Mr. George Latouche, whom they robbed of near 500 l.

May 24. A dreadful fire happened in Longford this day, which conſumed in its progreſs two breweries, and above fifty dwelling houſes.

SCOTLAND.

Methven, Perthſhire, June 6. This day an awful phænomenon took place near Logiealmond Peat-moss. The day was ſo ſqually, accompanied with rain and thunder, that 16 people were obliged to give over their work in the moſs: they carried away with them their ſpades, iron pails, &c. 13 were walking together, and 3 about 6 yards behind. A perſon who was about 40 yards ſtill farther behind, ſaw the whole 16 ſtruck to the ground by a flaſh of lightning; one of whom, the laſt of the three, John Sidie, was killed on the ſpot; his clothes were all torn off (except a ſmall fragment of a ſtocking, another of his ſhirt below his arm, and the ſhoe on his left foot), and found ſcattered in different directions; a part of his heel was found in the ſhoe that was torn off; there was a ſmall hole in his ſkull, and another in his body. A woman was thrown about 4 yards, and the others were all in a ſtate of ſtupefaction. They are, however, all recovered, except that their legs are a little ſwelled. In the ſame ſtorm a man was killed by lightning near *Alyth*.

The ſame day, a tremendous ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and hail, occurred at *Kelſo*. A horſe belonging to a Mr. Bruce of that town was ſo much alarmed at the lightning, that he actually ſtrangled himſelf in the halter by endeavouring to get looſe. The above thunder-ſtorm was, it appears, ſeverely felt in moſt of the Northern and Weſtern parts of England. At Liverpool it was particularly ſevere, as well as at Doncaſter. It began about two o'clock in the afternoon, and continued ſeveral hours, but no material damage enſued.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 21. As Capt. Jones, of the Royal Flintſhire Militia, quartered at Hythe, who had that morning accompanied the Regiment to field-exerciſe, on the heights near *Folkſtone*, was ſtanding with ſeveral Officers, near the edge of the cliffs, the earth ſuddenly gave way under him; in conſequence of which, he was inſtantly precipitated to the diſtance of 28 yards, in an oblique direction from the top; but was moſt providentially ſtopped in his fall, by a ſmall abutment on the ſurface of the rock, againſt which his foot accidentally ſtruck. In this dreadful ſituation he lay ſuſpended near a quarter of an hour, without daring to move, before any effectual aſſiſtance could be rendered him. Scarcely, however, had this diſtreſſing circumſtance occurred, when Thomas Roberts, a private in the regiment, alarmed at the truly perilous condition of his officer, endeavoured, at the obvious riſk of his own life, to extricate him; but, unfortunately, in the attempt, literally fell from the top to the bottom of this tremendous precipice, being a diſtance of 549 feet (of which 261 feet were quite perpendicular). Providentially, the latter in his fall did not touch the Captain, who, anxious to ſave him, had already extended his hand to him for that purpoſe. During this interval, a rope was expeditiouſly procured from the Signal-houſe; and a nooſe being made at one end, it was lowered to the ſpot where Capt J. lay; when he, with much difficulty, ſucceeded in faſtening it round his body; and was thus gradually drawn up by the ſpectators, who ſtill for ſome time doubted the poſſibility of reſcuing him; however, at length he happily eſcaped without having ſuſtained any material injury. The ſoldier, though terribly cut and bruiſed in the head and various parts

of

of his body) was taken up alive, and without a ſingle bone being fractured, on the beach, near a ſtone-quary, and immediately conveyed to the regimental hoſpital at Hythe; where, to the utter aſtoniſhment of every one, he is now able to walk about, and is declared by the Surgeon of the regiment out of all immediate danger. The height of the cliff, having ſince been accurately taken by an Officer of the regiment, is found by actual admeaſurement as follows:

	Yards.	Feet.
Oblique diſtance of Capt. Jones's fall — — — —	28	or 84
Perpendicular height from the above point downwards —	87	or 261
Remainder (again oblique) to the baſe — — — — —	68	or 204
	183	or 549

May 25. An unfortunate affair happened in *Falmouth* this day. As ſome men attempted to eſcape from the hired armed ſhip Humber, in contempt of the threats of the lieutenant of that ſhip, who repeatedly declared he would fire upon them if they did not return, that officer diſcharged a muſket, and ſhot one of them through the heart. The Coroner's jury who inveſtigated the affair returned a verdict of *accidental death*.

June 9. A dreadful accident happened this morning at the colliery of Meſſrs. Moſs and Co. *Whiſton*, near Preſcot. An exploſion of foul air took place, by which nine people inſtantly periſhed, and two died ſoon afterwards. Four others were ſaved by throwing themſelves on their faces.

June 10. So great was the heat at *York* this day, that the thermometer ſtood at 83 degrees; and the barometer at 30. 20. A ſudden and dreadful thunder-ſtorm, accompanied with the moſt vivid lightning, came on, which laſted for ſeveral hours. During the ſtorm the thermometer was at 63.

At *Alnwick*, the ſtorm was awfully tremendous from 4 to 6 in the afternoon; the flaſhes being almoſt uninterrupted, and the thunder following, towards the latter part of the ſtorm, inſtantaneouſly. The torrents of rain which fell completely filled the houſes and ſhops in the lower part of the town; and the mail coach paſſed through with its wheels nearly immerſed in water.—In a field near *Morpeth*, a bullock and ſeveral ſheep were killed. Similar accounts are received from other places to the North and Weſt.

At *Whitehaven*, about three P. M. ſome tremendous peals of thunder were heard, and conſiderable damage was done by the lightning. At Rotherſike Green, in Low Quarter, in the pariſh of *St. Bees*, two heifers were killed; thirteen others cloſe by received no injury. Several aſh-trees were much damaged. Five ſheep were killed on Caſtle-rig-fell, near *Keſwick*. One of them had the wool ſtripped off one ſide, from the head to the tail. The electric matter had taken a circular direction, and turned up the ſoil as with a ſpade.

June 19. After the dinner of the laſt Smithfield Cattle-ſhew, the Earl of Bridgewater announced his intention, and explained his motives, for offering a prize of 50 guineas to the owner of any plough ſuperior to the common Hertfordſhire plough, for the peculiar and difficult land which is found in the great range on the top of the chalk-hills, completely covered with rough flint ſtones; with an additional 20 guineas, if ſuch plough ſhould be found, on trial, to make better work, and require leſs force to draw it. His Lordſhip alſo offered prizes of three, two, and one guinea, to the three beſt ploughmen in the intended trials. Yeſterday the Noble Earl gave a grand dinner, at his ſeat at *Aſhridge*, to Earl Winchelſea, Lord Somerville, Lord Gage, Sir John Sinclair, Sir John Sebright, and a ſelect party of the patrons of agricultural improvements; and this morning a numerous aſſembly of Agriculturiſts, Farmers, and Mechanics, were collected at Aſhridge from every diſtant quarter. About 9 o'clock 9 candidates appeared in the field with their ploughs, and 7 Hertfordſhire ploughs, againſt which the others were to contend. Owing to the excellent diſpoſitions and arrangements which had been made by his Lordſhip on the preceding day, by 10 o'clock the whole were completely ready for ſtarting. The Judges appointed on this occaſion were, Lord Somerville, John Elman, and John Field; with whom Meſſ. B. Bevan, Griffin, and two other Gentlemen, were joined as aſſiſtants in the neceſſary obſervations and calculations. The ſeveral ploughmen drew lots for their order in the plots of ground marked out, and the performance of the 7 Hertfordſhire ploughs were as uniform as could be expected. Not leſs than 1000 perſons were preſent at this truly rational and uſeful trial of ſkill; at the concluſion of which, the Noble Earl entertained his noble viſitors, and about 150 of the moſt eminent agriculturiſts and graziers of the ſurrounding counties, with a ſumptuous dinner in the great hall of his manſion, which was taſtefully decorated for the occaſion with ploughs, harrows, forks, rakes, &c. encircled with laurel-wreaths. His Lordſhip's ſteward, at the ſame time, entertained above 150 of the principal farmers and mechanicks with a dinner at his table in the hall.

June 21. This afternoon the Abp. of Canterbury arrived at the White Hart Inn, *Hythe*, in his coach, and six fine black horses. Between ten and eleven at night, the stable was discovered to be on fire, when, notwithstanding every exertion, two of the horses were burnt to death, and another so badly that it was obliged to be killed; a fourth was very much scorched, but it is thought will recover; the other two escaped.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, May 22.

This evening a boat belonging to the Grand Junction Company arrived at Mr. Homer's Paddington wharf, which has been fitted up in Northamptonshire, for the purpose of bringing, at once, near 100 live fat sheep to the London market. This being the first attempt of the kind, it excited considerable curiosity. It consisted of a common canal boat, that had, by way of ballast, a lading of ten tons of lime-stone; on this there were two slight decks, at a proper distance above each other, and a roof of thin boards above, to shoot off the rain; the space between each of the decks was divided by sliding boards into near fifty separate pens, so that each sheep had a distinct one to itself, in which it could either stand or lie down at pleasure. On the arrival of the barge alongside the wharf, the sliding boards at the side of the boat, and between the pens, were taken out, and the sheep jumped on the wharf in a few minutes. The boat left Braunston on the 20th, at three o'clock, and in 33 hours arrived, after a journey of upwards of 95 miles. It is expected that a boat laden with sheep will weekly arrive in future.

Tuesday, May 27.

A Court of Directors of the East India Company was held this day at 3 o'clock, which continued to sit till 9, to deliberate on the propriety of recalling Sir G. Barlow from India, and the appointment of Lord Lauderdale in his stead. The proceedings of the Court were kept in profound secrecy; nor even the Secretary was permitted to be present at the discussion, which, we are informed, was extremely animated. At nine o'clock a division took place, when there appeared for the recall of Sir G. Barlow and the appointment of Lord Lauderdale, *four*—Against it, *eighteen*.

Thursday, May 29.

This day seven waggons loaded with casks of specie, arrived at the Bank of England, under the escort of a party of light horse. The casks contain the 400,000*l.* in dollars, sent some time since from the Bank to Hanover, and which was luckily got away before the Prussians took possession of that place.

Friday, May 30.

Early this morning a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Tomkins, grocer, in Tooley-street. The flames issued forth with astonishing rapidity, and in a short time communicated with the houses of Mr. Elliston, cheesemonger, and Mr. Huffman, stationer, which together with 3 or 4 small houses, situated in the passage leading to Joiner-street, were soon destroyed. A numerous attendance of engines prevented the flames from extending farther. By 5 the fire was extinguished.

Wednesday, June 4.

This day his Majesty completed the 68th year of his age, and the anniversary of the day was hailed with the firing of the park and tower guns. About one the Royal family assembled at St. James's, when a drawing-room was held, which was attended by the six Royal Dukes, the great officers of state, most of the nobility, and the principal distinguished commoners of the land. Several regiments of Volunteers marched to different points, and fired a *feu-de-joye*; the men belonging to the different Fire Offices, in new cloathing, paraded the streets; as did the Mail Coaches with the drivers and guards, also new cloathed; and at night the Mansion House, the Public Offices, the Theatres, Subscription Houses, and those of his Majesty's tradesmen and others, were brilliantly illuminated.

Thursday, June 5.

This morning, soon after three, a fire broke out at the Key, a celebrated bagnio, in Chandos-street, which had long been kept by a Mrs. Clark.—The accident was occasioned by a gentleman, who lost his life in the flames, placing a candle near the bed-curtains. About two in the morning, he came into the house very much intoxicated, with Jane Devaynes, a lady of easy virtue. His companion went to bed, leaving him on the floor, and was awakened by the bed-curtains and room being in flames; she endeavoured to prevail on the gentleman to make his escape, but he continued insensible. The girl then ran into the street, and intreated the assistance of several persons to rescue her friend, who by this time appeared at the window enveloped in flames. None, however, dared approach him, and he was buried in the ruins.—The fire at this time raged with incredible fury, and in a very short time the whole of the house was in flames.—There were upwards of 90 persons sleeping in the house at the time of the accident.—The rooms were so numerous, that many of the inmates could not, in their alarm, find their way down stairs, and were for some time in imminent danger. It is remarkable that the real person lost has not been satisfactorily ascertained

certained. At the inquest on Friday, Jane Devaynes, the girl who was with him at the time of the accident, and another named Llewellen, on whom he used to call, deposed, that they understood he was a Clergyman. It appeared, that he always wore black cloaths, spectacles, and a round hat. One of these women said, that he wished to conceal his name; though on one occasion, when intoxicated, he said it was Charles Beresford; that he was a clergyman, and had a large fortune; but being a single man, he spent it on women, and objects of charity.—The Jury returned a verdict "*A person unknown, accidentally burnt to death.*"—It has since been stated that more than one life was lost by this shocking accident; which, however, we are willing to hope, may not be the case.

Monday, June 9.

An alarming fire broke out, this morning, between twelve and one at the house of a baker, in William-street, Pimlico. The house was entirely consumed, and a child in it was burnt to death.

Wednesday, June 11.

The following malefactors were executed this morning, opposite the Debtor's Door at Newgate, in pursuance of their sentences, viz.— G. Calder, for personating A. M'Gegan, a seaman on-board the Caroline frigate, and by that means defrauding T. Good, Navy Agent, of 223*l*. G. R. Walker, and C. Dodds, for forging and uttering a Will purporting to have been left by Major Hawkins. G. Hemmings and G. Bevan for extorting money from the Rev. Mr. Orde.

Wednesday, June 18.

This afternoon, about 4, a boy crossing Fleet-street was knocked down by the pole of a Gentleman's carriage. The coachman endeavoured to stop; but the horses kicked the child on the head, and immediately drew the carriage over its neck, which killed it on the spot; no blame is imputed to the coachman, who used every exertion to prevent the accident.

Monday, June 23.

This evening a scaffold gave way at the Mint, in the Tower, where they were making some repairs; by which accident three men were unfortunately killed on the spot, and many others severely wounded.

Tuesday June 24.

This afternoon, a pair of spirited horses ran away with a curricle from Hatchett's, in Piccadilly, down Dover-street, threw down Doctor Reynolds's coachman, who was passing at the time, and bruised him dangerously. Two other men were thrown down and slightly injured.

Saturday, June 28.

Egremont House has just experienced the sad vicissitudes of fortune, to which fashion has of late so wantonly reduced so many "principalities and powers." After descending from a noble Earl to an opulent Woollstapler, it was knocked down the other day by the hammer of the auctioneer to Thomas Bernard, esq. the late benevolent treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, for 16,000 l. including the furniture.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1806.	MIDLAND.	NORFOLK.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.	NORTHERN.
	Ld Ellenbro' J. Rooke	L. C. Juſtice J. Groſe	L. C. Baron J. Heath	B. Thomſon J. Chambre Winchester	J. Lawrence J. Le Blanc.	B. Graham B. Sutton
Tu. July 15				Saliſbury		
Saturday 19						York & City
Monday 21	Northampt.		Hertford		Abingdon	
Wedneſ. 23			Chelmsford		Oxford	
Thurſ. 24				Dorcheſter		
Friday 25	Oakham					
Saturday 26	Linc. & City				Wor. & City	
Monday 28		Buckingha.	Maidſtone	Exeter & City		
Tueſday 29						Durham
Wedneſ. 30					Glou. & City	
Thurſ. 31	Nott. & town	Bedford				
Sat. Aug. 2	Derby	Huntingdo.	Lewis		Monmouth	Newcaſtle
Monday 4		Cambridge		Bodmin		
Tueſday 5					Hereford	
Wedneſ. 6	Leic. & Bor.					
Thurſday 7		Bury St. Ed.	Guildford			
Friday 8						Carliſle
Saturday 9	Coventry &			Wells	Shrewſbury	
Monday 11	[Warwick	Norw. & City				
Wedneſ. 13					Stafford	Appleby
Friday 15				Briſtol		
Saturday 16						Lancaſter

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dublin caſtle, March 25. RIGHT Hon. George Ponſonby, appointed chancellor and keeper of the great ſeal of Ireland.—*March* 28. Right Hon. William Elliott, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland his chief ſecretary.

War-office, March 29. Lieut.-gen. John Lord Hutchinſon, K. B. appointed governor of Londonderry and Culmore, in Ireland, *vice* Hale, dec.

Whitehall, April 1. Right Hon. Charles Viſcount Newark, created Earl of Manvers.—Right Hon. Horatio Baron Walpole, created Earl of Orford, co. Suffolk.—Right Hon. Charles Lord Grey, of Howick, K.B. and General of his Majeſty's Forces, created Viſcount Howick, co. Northumberland, and Earl Grey.—Joſeph Scott, eſq. of Great Barr, co. Stafford; Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, eſq. of Lee and Carnwath; John Morris, eſq. of Claſemont, co. Glamorgan; Alexander Ramſay, eſq. of Balmain, co. Kincardine; and John Lubbock, eſq. of Lamas, co. Norfolk; created baronets.

Dublin caſtle, April 21. Right Hon. Richard Hely, Earl of Donoughmore, and the right Hon. Henry Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Henry Fitzgerald, appointed poſtmaſters-general in Ireland.

Carlton-houſe, April 22. The Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Caſſillis, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Breadalbane, and the Earl of Moira; William Adam, eſq. counſellor for the duchy of Cornwall; Adam Gillies, eſq. advocate for the principality of Scotland; and D. Cathcart, eſq. ſolicitor for the principality of Scotland; appointed (by the Prince of Wales) ſtate counſellors for the principality of Scotland.

Carlton-houſe, May 1. The Earl of Stair, appointed (by the Prince of Wales) one of his ſtate counſellors for the principality of Scotland.

Queen's palace, May 7. Right Hon. Richard Hely, Earl of Donoughmore, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt hon. Privy Council.

St. James's, May 21. Charles Montagu Ormſby, eſq. knighted.

Dublin caſtle, May 30. Cornelius Baron Liſmore, created Viſcount Liſmore, of Shalbally, co. Tipperary; and Robert-Edward Baron Erris, created Viſcount Lorton, of Boyle, co. Roſcommon.

War-office, May 31. His Royal Highneſs William-Frederick Duke of Glouceſter, K.G. from the 6th Foot, to be colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot-guards, *vice* the Duke of Argyll, dec.

Queen's palace, June 11. Buſick Harwood, eſq. M.D. of Emanuel college, Cambridge, profeſſor of anatomy in that Univerſity, and of medicine in Downing college, knighted.

Queen's palace, June 18. Right Hon. Alexander Marquis of Douglas and Clydeſdale, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

ROBERT HALL, eſq. B.C.L. of Wadham college, Oxford, elected ſuperior bedel in divinity, *vice* Matthews, dec.; and George Valentine Cox, B. A. of New college, elected ſuperior bedel of law, in that Univerſity.

June 16. William Hulme Bodley, of Queen's college, James Tatterſall and Richard Simmons, of Chriſt Church, Maſters of Arts, were admitted Bachelors of Phyſick in the Univerſity of Oxford.

Mr. Tallents, elected town-clerk of Newark, Notts, *vice* Godfrey, reſigned.

Rev. E. Croſſe, elected maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Colcheſter, *vice* Hewett, reſigned.

Mr. William Wright, elected (by the Court of Aldermen of London) maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Market-Harborough, co. Leiceſter.

Mr. John Drury, of Lincoln, printer and ſtationer (at the recommendation of the Earl of Buckinghamſhire), appointed poſtmaſter of that city.

William Saffery, eſq. elected regiſtrar and auditor of the Bedford Level Corporation, *vice* Cole, dec.

Profeſſor Porſon, of Cambridge, appointed reſident librarian to the New London Inſtitution.

Mr. Richard Teaſdale, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, elected clerk to the Worſhipful Company of Merchant-Tailors, London, *vice* Davis, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Sampſon, D.D. Groton R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Robert Wood, M.A. Cropwell-Biſhop living, co. Nottingham.

Rev. John Mounſey, B.A. Authorpe and Withern RR. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Peploe William Ward, Winſton V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Moore, Covington R. co. Huntingdon, *vice* Sanderſon, dec.

Rev. Anthony Liſter, M.A. Gargrave V. in Craven, *vice* Croſt, dec.

Rev. William Lade, M.A. Goodneſtone R. and Graveney V. (conſolidated) Kent, *vice* Stephens, dec.

Rev. Townley Clarkſon, M.A. Swaveſey V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. S. Hart, Alternon V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Booth, reſigned.

Rev. Duke Yonge, jun. Antony V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Stackhouſe, reſigned.

Rev. John Watſon, M.A. Bradfield and Miſtley cum Maningtree R. Eſſex, *vice* Thompſon, dec.

Rev.

Rev. George Owen Cambridge, M. A. minister of Twickenham chapel, Middlesex, and prebendary of Ely, Middlesex archdeaconry, *vice* Eaton, dec.

Rev. John Barlow Seale, D. D. Anstye R. Herts.

Rev. William Pochin, B.A. Edwardston V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Muir, presented by the Lord Chancellor to Ebrington V. co. Gloucester, and appointed one of his Lordship's domestic chaplains. He is well known by his various and valuable literary works; by means of which, and the curacy of St. Dionis Backchurch, London, he has brought up a family of 11 children with credit and respect, and is now 70 years old.

Rev. Alexander-John Scott, of St. John's college, Cambridge, chaplain to the late Lord Viscount Nelson, admitted D. D. by Royal mandate.

Rev. H. Bathurst, LL. B. Ashby and Obey with Thirne R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Wordsworth, dec.

Rev. J. Colman, Swafield R.; and Rev. Francis-Edward Arden, Paston V. both co. Norfolk, and both *vice* Meux, dec.

Rev. J. Jefferson, M. A. vicar of Grettingham, Suffolk, Weeley R. Essex.

Rev. William Mavis, B. A. St. Peter R. Wallingford, Berks, *vice* Bethel, dec.

Rev. John Brewster, vicar of Stockton, Redmarshall R. co. Durham. His late parishioners, the inhabitants of Stockton, on his taking leave of them, presented him with a cup value 100 guineas, as a token of their esteem for his character and labours.

Rev. D. Twining, M. A. Stilton R. co. Huntingdon.

Rev. Nathaniel Humfrey, Thorpe-Mandeville R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Vere Isham, Cottesbrook R. co. Northampton.

Rev. R. Hodges, M. A. Embleton V. co. Northumberland.

Rev. John Briftow, B. D. Cotgrave R. co. Nottingham, with St. Mary V. Nottingham; Rev. Dr. Edward Hay Drummond, Rampton prebend, in Southwell collegiate church; and the Rev. William Hammerton, Tong perpetual curacy, near Leeds, co. York; all *vice* Haines, dec.

Rev. J. Carter, M.A. F.A.S. head master of Lincoln grammar-school, Upton V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. William Tyler, rector of Bratoft, co. Lincoln, Ashby R. near Spilsby, in the same county, *vice* Pearson, dec.

Rev. C. B. Mattingberd, Kettlethorpe R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Crosier, dec.

Rev. William Wood, B. D. Lawford R. Essex, *vice* Whitmore, dec.

Rev. M. D'Oyly, rector of Buxted, and vicar of Pevensey, Sussex, Lewes archdeaconry; the Bishop of Bristol, elected canon-residentiary of Chichester cathedral; and the Rev. the Dean, custos of St. Mary's hospital, Chichester; all *vice* Courtail, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. J. Jefferson, M. A. vicar of Grettingham, Suffolk, to hold Weeley R. co. Essex.

Rev. John Briftow, B. D. to hold Cotgrave R. co. Nottingham, with St. Mary V. in the town of Nottingham.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

June DRURY-LANE.

2. The Iron Chest—The Forty Thieves.
3. The Honey-Moon—The Citizen. [Day.
4. The Siege of Belgrade—The Wedding-
5. False and True—The Citizen—*The Mountain Robbers; or, The Terrific Horn!*
6. The Castle Spectre—The Devil to Pay—Ditto. [Frolick.
7. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Fortune's
9. The Soldier's Daughter—The Citizen.
10. The School for Scandal—High Life below Stairs.
11. The Castle Spectre—Bon Ton.

June COVENT-GARDEN.

2. The School of Reform—Tom Thumb.
3. Jane Shore—The Flitch of Bacon.
4. J. Bull—Mistake upon Mistake. [Terror.
5. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—A Tale of
6. *Maids and Bachelors; or, My Heart for Yours*—The Rival Soldiers—We Fly by Night.
7. Such Things Are—We Fly by Night.
9. The Mountaineers—Tom Thumb.
10. The Birth-Day—Raising the Wind—Paul and Virginia.
11. Follys as it Flies—The Highland Reel.
12. The Chances—Rosina.
13. The Busy Body—The Poor Soldier.

June HAY-MARKET.

9. The Mountaineers—Fortune's Frolick.
10. The Heir-at-Law—Peeping Tom.
11. The Mountaineers—The Review.
12. Ways and Means—*Catch Him Who Can!*—The Lying Valet.
13. The Spanish Barber—The Village Lawyer—Catch Him Who Can!
14. Speed the Plough—Catch Him, &c.
16. The Battle of Hexham—Ditto.
17. The Agreeable Surprize—A Mogul Tale—Ditto. [Can!—The Review.
18. Ways and Means—Catch Him Who
19. John Bull—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
20. Inkle and Yarico—Catch Him Who Can!
21. The Poor Gentleman—Tom Thumb.
23. The Iron Chest—Catch Him Who Can!
24. Speed the Plough—The Review.
25. John Bull—Catch Him Who Can!
26. Love Laughs at Locksmiths—The Prisoner at Large—Tom Thumb.
27. The Chapter of Accidents—The Agreeable Surprize. [Can!
28. The Heir-at-Law—Catch Him Who
30. The Iron Chest—The Village Lawyer.

Vol. LXXV. p. 1242. In St. Andrew's church, Holborn, againſt the Eaſt wall of the North gallery, on a plain white marble ſlab, is the following epitaph:

"Sacred to the memory
of the Rev. CHARLES BARTON, A. M.
for 25 years rector of this pariſh.
In fulfilling the various duties
of this important ſtation,
he was eminently faithful,
zealous, and devout.
After a lingering illneſs,
which he bore with Chriſtian fortitude
and reſignation,
he cloſed his truly valuable life
at Bath,
on the 29th of December, 1805,
in the 55th year of his age.
He lived highly eſteemed and beloved,
and died moſt deeply lamented,
leaving a wife and three young children.
His remains were depoſited in this church
on the 10th of January, 1806."

Vol. LXXVI. p. 152, l. 34, r. "John-Brickdale Blakeway [not Blakeney], M.A."

P. 483. The Rev. R. Mountfort was rector of Stockton, with Boningale chapelry annexed, together with the donative of Aſtley Abbotts. The livings are very valuable, and in the gift of Thomas Whitmore, eſq. (not *Sir* Thomas Whitmore). Mr. M. was inducted to them in 1796 (Gent. Mag. LXVI. p. 880). He died a bachelor, poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable fortune, of which the greater part is given to his brother, Henry M. eſq. a reſpectable attorney, of Barnard's inn. He was extremely liberal to the poor, and very eaſy with his pariſhioners as to tithes; and his loſs will be very ſeverely felt. Dr. Parr has frequently ſpoken very highly of him as a ſcholar. His remains were interred on the 6th of May, in the chancel at Stockton. Among the legacies left by his will is one of 200l. to the Salop Infirmary. The Rev. John-Chappel Woodhouſe, archdeacon of Salop, and rector of Donington, is one of his executors; and, under his direction, a black marble ledger is preparing, on which the following epitaph is to be inſcribed:

"The Rev. RICHARD MOUNTFORT,
Rector of this Pariſh,
Departed this life the 28th of April 1806,
Aged 32.
The object of his Life was to be USEFUL,
And Providence ſupplied him with the
Means;
With a keen Diſcernment,
An accurate Judgment,
Conſummate Prudence,
Serene Temper,
Indefatigable Diligence.
Theſe rare Talents he employed aſſiduouſly
In the Service of his Friends and Neighbours;
And, with unexampled Succeſs,
In the Education of Youth;
By every one of whom
He was ſo revered and beloved,
That the ſtricteſt Teſtimony to his Merits
here recorded
And to his pure Chriſtian Precepts
and Practice
Will never be wanting,
While any of theſe ſurvive him."

P. 486. The remains of Sir Michael Le Fleming were interred at Graſſmere church, the family burial-place, June 7, the gentlemen of the county and his tenantry attending the funeral. He has left an *only* child, Miſs Le Fleming, who is ſole heireſs to the houſe of Rydall.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Hermandſton, in Scotland, Lady Sinclair, a daughter.

In Lanſdown-place Weſt, Bath, the lady of Vice-admiral Sir Charles Knowles, bart. a daughter.

At Culland's-grove, Southgate, Middleſex, the wife of Henry Cadwallader Adams, eſq. of Anſty-hall, co. Warwick, a daugh.

May 17. The Hon. Mrs. Childers, wife of Col. C. of Carhouſe, a ſon.

22. At Granton, in Scotland, Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.

28. In Cumberland-place, Lady Boringdon, a ſon.

29. At Brixworth-hall, co. Northampton, the wife of Walter Strickland, eſq. a daught.

31. At Ingeſtree, Counteſs Talbot, a ſon.

June 1. In Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of Col. Gore Langton, M.P. for Somerſetſhire, a daughter.

The wife of James Chriſtie, eſq. of Pall Mall, a daughter.

At his houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of O. Pullen, eſq. a ſon.

2. At Weſton, the wife of the Rev. Chriſtopher Sykes, a daughter.

At his houſe at Plymouth-dock, the wife of Rear-admiral John Sutton, a daughter.

4. At Airly-lodge, in Scotland, Viſcounteſs Arbuthnot, a ſon.

6. The wife of William Owen, eſq. of Woodhouſe, co. Salop, a ſon and heir.

8. In St. James's ſquare, Lady Grantham, a daughter.

9. At Eaſtham-houſe, co. Dorſet, the wife of Brigadier-gen. Monro, a daughter.

10. At Gofport, Hants, the wife of Mr. W. Midlane, a ſon.

11. At South-End, Eſſex, the lady of the Hon. Edward-John Turnour, youngeſt ſon of the late E. of Winterton, a daughter.

17. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Skinner, rector of Camerton, Somerſet, a daughter.

At her houſe in Wimpole-ſtreet, Lady Elizabeth Loftus, a ſtill-born ſon.

19. At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-col. Blackford, a ſon.

At Dowenby-hall, the wife of J. D. B. Sykes,

Sykes, eſq. high ſheriff of the county of Cumberland, a daughter.

In Charlotte-ſquare, Edinburgh, the wife of Col. Horner, of Melis park, co. Somerſet, a daughter.

21. In Cheyne-walk, Chelſea, the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. a ſon.

At Bradfield-houſe, Bucks, the wife of Richard Orlebar, eſq. a ſon and heir.

24. In Stretton-ſtreet, Piccadilly, the Counteſs of Chichester, a daughter.

26. In George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Counteſs Cowper, a ſon and heir.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Gibraltar, Lieut. Buchanan, of the Royal Engineers, ſon of the Rev. Dr. B. of Woodmanſterne, Surrey, to Miſs Harriet Smith, dau. of Gen. S. commanding the Royal Artillery there.

May 24. By ſpecial licence, at Clontarf church, Bertram Mitford, eſq. youngeſt ſon of William M. eſq. of Exbury, co. Southampton, and nephew to Ld. Redeſdale, to Frances, ſecond daughter of John Vernon, eſq. of Clontarf caſtle, co. Dublin.

27. George Armſtrong, eſq. of the 20th Foot, to Miſs Maria Swymmer, daughter of the late W. S. eſq. of Rowberrow-houſe, co. Somerſet.

29. At Glouceſter, Mr. Jabet, banker, of Birmingham, to Miſs Bridgens.

June . . . . At Chelſea, the Rev. Thomas Pearſon, B. D. vicar of Sparſholt, co. Berks, to Mrs. Hyde, of Sloane-ſtreet.

June 2. Henry Mitturne, eſq. of St. James's-ſtreet, to Miſs Honora Calmady Richardſon, daughter of John R. eſq. of Bridge-End, co. Glamorgan.

Mr. Kirkby, of Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln, druggiſt, to Miſs Thomaſin Beaumont, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas B. rector of Raithby, near Spilſby, and one of three ſiſters, now living, born at one birth.

3. Lieut.-col. Birch, aſſiſtant-quarter-maſter-general, to Ethelred-Anne, eldeſt daughter of J. Reynardſon, eſq. of Holywell, co. Lincoln.

5. At Hackney, John Dunſton, eſq. of Old Broad-ſtreet, to the eldeſt daughter of Thomas Warburton, eſq.

Rev. Thomas Jones, of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, to Miſs Tennant, daughter of the Rev. C. T. of Samſon's-hall, Suffolk.

Henry Harford, eſq. of New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, to Miſs Eſther Rycroft, ſiſter of Sir Nelſon R. bart. of Farnham, Surrey.

At Mary-la-Bonne church, Lieut.-col. Ruſſell, lieutenant-governor of Sheerneſs, to Mrs. Biſcoe, of Limpsfield, Surr.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Osborne Markham, eſq. ſon of the Archbiſhop of York, to Lady Mary Thynne, ſiſter of the Marquis of Bath.

At Mary-la-Bonne church, Charles Cunningham, eſq. ſon of Sir William C. bart. of Robertland, to Frances, youngeſt dau. of the late Sir Jn. Call, bart. of Whiteford.

Rev. John Headlam, rector of Wycliffe, to Maria, young, daugh. of the Rev. Tho. Wilſon Morley, of Eaſtby-houſe, co. Linc.

11. At Streatham, Surrey, W. S. Burnett, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Hickling, daughter of Thomas H. eſq. of the iſland of St. Michael.

At Edinburgh, Lord Rollo, to Miſs Agnes Greig, da. of — G. eſq. of Gayfield-place.

12. Major Thomas Weſton, of the late 14th Garriſon Battalion, to Miſs Cookſedge, of Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

14. At Long Melford, Suffolk, John Middleton, eſq. nephew to Sir W. M. bart. of Crowfield, to Miſs Mary Burroughs, of Elmore-houſe, co. Herts.

16. William-Fiſher Hulſe, eſq. of Coſſington, major of the Leiceſterſhire Militia, to Miſs Dora-Alexander Crickitt, one of the daughters of the late Charles-Alexander C. eſq. of Smith's-hall, Eſſex, M. P.

At Aſton, Shirley Perkins, eſq. of Sutton-Coldfield, co. Warwick, barriſter at law, to Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Capt. W. and eldeſt daughter of Charles Sharpe, eſq. of Hoddam caſtle, Dumfrieſſh.

Rev. W. C. Cruttenden, of Bury, to Theophila, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Edward Mills, lecturer of St. James's, Bury, and prebendary of Lincoln.

17. At St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey, Fiſh-ſtreet, Mr. Nicholas Charrington, of Mile-End, to Miſs Nicholls, daughter of John N. eſq. of Warnham, Suſſex.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Viſcount Fitzharris, eldeſt ſon of the E. of Malmeſbury, to the Hon. Miſs Daſhwood, niece to the Earl of Effingham.

Col. Arthur Vanſittart, of Shottesbrooke, Berks, M.P. for Windſor, to the Hon. Miſs Caroline Eden, 4th daugh. of Ld. Auckland.

Tho. Greenwood, jun. eſq. of Kentiſh-town, to Miſs Munden, daughter of Mr. M. of Covent-garden theatre.

18. Rev. James Blenkarne, M. A. vicar of St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate, to Miſs E. S. L'Heureux, of Weſt Ham, Eſſex.

19. Sir Wm. Pratt Call, bart. of Whiteford-houſe, co. Cornwall, to Lady Louiſa Forbes, ſiſter of the Earl of Granard.

John-Richard King, eſq. of the Navy-office, to Martha, youngeſt daughter of Vincent Lichfield, eſq. of the Council-office.

Mr. Smith, of the Liverpool theatre, to Miſs Stephens, of Park-ſtreet, late of Drury-lane theatre.

21. Joſeph White, eſq. late ſolicitor to the Treaſury, to the eldeſt daughter of the late William Chamberlayne, eſq. formerly of the Treaſury, and one of the commiſſioners for auditing the public accompts.

Rev. Henry-Barry Domville, to Miſs Ruſſell, daughter of William R. eſq. of Powick, co. Worceſter.

23. At

23. At the Earl of Carliſle's houſe, in Groſvenor-place, by ſpecial licence, William Sloane, eſq. ſon of Col. S. of Harley-ſtreet, to Lady Gertrude Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carliſle.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Thomas Parry, eſq. to Mrs. Berington, widow of Wm. B. eſq. of Moat-hall, co. Salop.

24. At Hampſtead, Robert Smith, eſq. of Aylesbury, Bucks, to Mary-Suſannah, ſecond daughter of Sir James Watſon, knt. late one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal.

25. At St. Mary-la-Bonne church, the Rev. George-Auguſtus Lamb, ſon of T. P. L. eſq. of Mountſfield-lodge, Rye, Suſſex, to Miſs Julia-Louiſa Bancroft, daughter of Dr. B. of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, C. C. Mundy, eſq. ſecond ſon of F. R. C. M. eſq. of Markeaton, co. Derby, to the only daughter of C. B. Maſſingberd, eſq. of Ormſby, co. Lincoln.

DEATHS.

1805. *July* 31. AT Fiſherton, Saliſbury, in involved circumſtances, the Rev. Philip Henville, curate of Damerham and Matin, Wilts. Our readers will recollect his ſpirited defence of the poor of his pariſh, and his ſermons (LXIX. 1061).

Oct. 5. On his paſſage from Calcutta to China, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, E. Lloyd, eſq. maſter in equity and accomptant-general of that ſettlement.

1806. *Feb.* 5. At the Cape of Good Hope, in his 29th year, Capt. Homan, of the 83d Foot.

April . . . At Jamaica, Jn. Sandilands, eſq. of Eaſt Barnet.

April 4. At New Providence, aged 65, Mrs. Cameron, widow of the late Donald C. eſq. of the family of Lochiel.

10. At his ſeat near New York, in his 78th year, Horatio Gates, eſq. late a lieutenant-general in the ſervice of the United States of America, during the war which terminated in their independence.

15. Suddenly, in his 78th year, the Hon. Edward Shippen, late chief juſtice of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania. The gentlemen of the Bar of Philadelphia unanimouſly reſolved to attend his funeral as mourners, and to wear crape on the left arm for 30 days, as a teſtimony of the reſpect they bear to his memory.

29. At Bath, Mrs. Lee, relict of Dr. L. warden of Wincheſter college, who died in 1783. She was daughter of Mr. Heſkett, and relict of Mr. Parry.

May . . . Mrs. Blakeſley, widow of the late James B. gent. of Leiceſter.

At Sheffield, aged 20, Mr. Joſ. Boothby, draper, ſon of Mr. William B. of Boſingbrooke, co. Lincoln.

At Gainſborough, aged 26, Mr. W. Blackburn, attorney's clerk.

Mrs. Charlotte Rice, of Fiſkerton, near Lincoln, a maiden lady, far advanced in years. She was the laſt of three ſiſters, who reſided in the ſame houſe in that village, and came from Norwich about 30 years ago.

At Seedfield, near Bury, co. Lancaſter, Mr. Edmund Grundy, an eminent woollen-manufacturer.

At Appleby caſtle, Rd. Heelis, M. D.

At Bromley, in Kent, after much illneſs, aged 17, Miſs S. Elger, daughter of Mr. E. draper, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Thaxtead, co. Eſſex, the Rev. Mr. Maynard, brother to Lord Viſcount M. rector of Rudvinter, and vicar of Thaxtead.

Mr. Thomas Amos, about 60 years of age, who had lodged four years at Mr. Storey's, at Totenham, Middleſex, during which he never went out of the houſe but three times, nor ever had had any viſitors, walked out and hung himſelf in an outhouſe belonging to Mr. White. Verdict, Lunacy. His wife committed a ſimilar act of ſuicide a few years ago.

May 1. At Antigua, Mrs. Savage, an old and reſpectable inhabitant of that iſland, and widow of George S. eſq.

5. At Brighthelmſtone, Lieut. Wemyſs, of the 1ſt Dragoon-guards, ſtationed in that town and barracks. While taking an airing on horſeback, in company with another officer, his horſe ſuddenly took fright, and ran off with him; and after galloping for ſome diſtance was making towards a gate, of no common height, evidently with the intention of attempting a leap; when, to avoid the ſhock, his rider threw himſelf from the ſaddle, and was taken up inſenſible; ſurgical aſſiſtance being procured, he preſently recovered his reaſon, and, as the ſkull was not fractured, no apprehenſions were entertained. The accident happened about two o'clock, and not until nearly four hours after did any ſymptoms appear of the brain having received any violent concuſſion. He expired at nine in the evening. The head was opened the following day, when ſeveral of the ſmaller veſſels of the brain were found to have been ruptured, from which the blood had gradually oozed, and cauſed his death.

At his brother's houſe in Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, after very long illneſs, Walter Stuckey, eſq. of Curry Rival, near Langport, co. Somerſet.

7. At Dunſton-hill, co. Durham, in his 93d year, having retained all his faculties in full vigour to the laſt moment, Ralph Carr, eſq.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 46, Mrs. Hardwick, wife of John H. eſq.

The Parrs, eſq. of Rodney-ſt. Pentonville.

Mrs.

Mrs. Jackſon, wife of Mr. Thomas J. coach-maſter, of Oxford-ſtreet. A cancer proved fatal, after an operation performed ſome months ago by ſome of the moſt eminent of the Faculty.

3. Aged 50, Mr. Wm. Hannah, of Lincoln, draper and haberdaſher.

At his ſon's, in Duke-ſtreet, W. Smithfield, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Greenaway, of Newbury, Berks.

6. At Clifton, near Briſtol, Mrs. Helme, wife of Robert H. eſq. of Tower-hill, and dau. of Wm. Mathiſer, eſq. of ſame place.

At Porthampton, co. Glouceſter, William Henry Beauchamp, eſq. third ſon of the late Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, bart.

Aged 54, Mr. Bennifon, of Hull, paper-hanging-manufacturer.

10. At Bath, Beckford Cater, eſq. of Church-hall, Eſſex, and of Oxwick-houſe, near Sodbury, co. Glouceſter.

11. At Madeira, much regretted, Jas. Murdoch, eſq. one of the oldeſt Britiſh merchants reſident on that iſland.

12. Mrs. Aſhton, wife of Nicholas A. eſq. of Woolton, near Liverpool.

At his lodgings in St. Peter's church-yard, Exeter, Lieut. Andrew Herbertſon, of the Dorſetſhire Militia.

14. At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Haſhold, one of the people called Quakers.—Alſo, at Loughborough park, aged 90, Mrs. Cumberland.

16. Sir Richard Hodgſon, knt. alderman of Carliſle.

At Bath, William Blathwayt, eſq. of the Royal Creſcent, and of Dyrham park, co. Glouceſter.

Aged 53, Arthur Colley, eſq. of Wood-ſtreet, Spital-fields.

At Haddington, in Scotland, Mr. Archibald Neill, bookſeller.

17. Mrs. Skurray, wife of Mr. S. attorney, St. James's Parade, Bath.

18. In conſequence of a fall from his horſe, on the road between Dublin and Lucan, aged 21, Mr. George Wallace, ſecond ſon of Major W. of Beechmount, co. Antrim.

Mr. John Price Becket, many years a reſpectable bookſeller in Corn-ſtreet, Briſtol, inventor of the Briſtol improved paper, author of an Eſſay on Electricity, &c. &c.

On Kingſdown, Dr. Winter, of Briſtol.

19. In Orchard-ſtreet, Briſtol, Captain Drynan, formerly maſter of the Alert Guinea-man, of that port.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Lieut.-colonel Peter, late of the 66th Foot.

20. On St. James's parade, Briſtol, Mrs. Anne Burch.

21. At the houſe of her ſon-in-law, Dr. Davies, at Caermarthen, in her 96th year, Mrs. Saunders, relict of the late Eraſmus S. eſq. of Pentre, co. Pembroke, and only ſurviving daughter and ſole heireſs of Richard Phillips, eſq. of Dolhaidd, co. Caermarthen, and of Moel-Ivor, co. Cardigan.

While drinking a cheerful glaſs of wine with a friend, Mr. Sentance, of Great Ponton, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

At Worklop, Mrs. Francis White, ſiſter of the late Taylor W. eſq. of Wells, and aunt to Sir Thomas Woollaſton W. bart.

21. Of a *tuberculous phthiſis*, induced by mal-conformation, the Princeſs of Aſturias; for whom a general mourning is ordered for ſix months.

22. At Deeping St. James, co. Lincoln, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 14, Jas. Frithy, a ſon of Mr. and Mrs. F. of that place; on the 24th, aged 19, Mary Jenkinſon, their daughter, a worthy young woman; and, on the 28th, aged 41, Mrs. Frithy. Five children (three of whom are infants) are left to lament their loſs.

Mr. Joſeph Atkinſon, of Leeds, merch.

Mrs. Peck, relict of the late Mr. P. of Slawſton, co. Leiceſter.

In his 65th year, the Rev. Geo. Hearne, rector of St. Alphage, vicar of St. Mary, Northgate, Canterbury, and one of the ſix preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, the Rev. Thomas Hughes, M. A. of Monmouth.

At his houſe in St. Paul's church-yard, the Rev. Thomas Wood, one of the maſters of St. Paul's ſchool. It appeared, by the evidence of the Rev. Richard Edwards, that Mrs. Wood, the wife of the deceaſed, called on the deponent in the morning, and told him that ſhe had been knocking at her huſband's door for ſome time, and could not get in. The witneſs then went and burſt the door open, when he diſcovered the deceaſed hanging, with one end of a rope faſtened round his neck, and the other to a piece of wood which went acroſs the top of two book-caſes. A ſurgeon was immediately ſent for, who attempted to bleed him, but without ſucceſs. Several witneſſes ſtated that the deceaſed had been in a very low deſponding ſtate for ſome time paſt. Verdict, Lunacy. Mr. W. was a very worthy, amiable man, and is much regretted by his friends, particularly by thoſe who have been under his care. He has left a large family.

Aged 63, Mr. Thomas Meek, many years beadle of the ward of Aldersgate.

23. Aged 18, Mr. John Cotton, ſon of the late Mr. C. apothecary, Cambridge.

At Brompton, near Chatham, in Kent, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 44, Mr. Palmer. He was a man of uncommon corpulency, and was induced, about three weeks ago, to go to London, to ſee that prodigy of bulk and fatneſs, Mr. Lambert. Mr. P. weighed about 25 ſtone, or 350 pounds; and although five men, of moderate ſize, have been buttoned in his waiſtcoat, he was comparatively of a diminutive ſize when

when placed by the ſide of Mr. Lambert. The windows of the room were obliged to be taken out to admit the corpſe being taken from the houſe; from which to the place of interment it was carried in a waggon, as no hearſe could be procured large enough to hold it.

At South Shields, aged 101, Margaret Tate; who could ſee to read a news-paper until two days before her death.

24. At Inverary caſtle, aged 65, the Moſt Noble John Campbell, fifth Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Lorn, Kintyre, and Argyle, Earl of Argyle, Campbell, and Cowal, Viſcount Lockhow and Glenilla, Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morven, and Tyrie, in Scotland, Baron Sundridge of Coombank, in England, hereditary maſter of the King's Houſehold in Scotland, admiral of the Weſtern Iſles, keeper of Dunſtaffnage and Carrick, hereditary ſheriff of Argyle, keeper of Denoon caſtle, a field-marſhal in the Army, and colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot-guards. His Grace was born in 1720; and married, March 3, 1759, Elizabeth Gunning, ſecond daughter of John G. eſq. of Ireland (by Bridget youngeſt daughter of Theobald Burke, Viſcount Mayo), and widow of James Duke of Hamilton, and who was created a peereſs of England in her own right, May 14, 1776, by the title of Baroneſs Hamilton, of Hameldon, co. Leiceſter, which title devolved to the Marquis of Lorn (her Ladyſhip's eldeſt ſon by the ſecond marriage) on the death of his half-brother the Duke of Hamilton, in 1799. The Duke of Argyle has left iſſue by his Ducheſs, Elizabeth Gunning, Baroneſs Hamilton, as follows: 1. George, Marquis of Lorn, the preſent and ſixth Duke, born Sept. 22, 1768; 2. the Lord John-Douglas-Henry-Edward Campbell, born Dec. 24, 1777, married, 1804, to the daughter of William Campbell, eſq. of Fairfield; 3. the Lady Auguſta, born Mar. 31, 1760, married to Capt. Clavering; and, 4. the Lady Charlotte-Sufan-Maria, born June 21, 1775, married, June 14, 1796, to Capt. Campbell.——[The next morning died, at Roſeneath, Colin Campbell, eſq. an old and intimate friend and faithful ſervant of his Grace, in the character of chamberlain and bailie of Roſeneath. He had completed his 94th year in February laſt. His Grace and Bailie Campbell had both been of the old Highland Watch, and were the only ſurvivors of that matchleſs corps.] His Grace's remains were depoſited in the burying-place of that illuſtrious family at Kilmun. The following are the particulars of the ceremony, which was performed in the moſt private manner poſſible: About 10 o'clock the Princeſs Elizabeth revenue brig, Henry Beatſon, eſq. commander, ſailed from Roſeneath, with the corpſe of his Grace; alſo, the Prince William-Henry, Capt. Hamilton; Prince of Wales, Capt. M'Kinnon, (acting) revenue cutters; and the Campbeltown packet Henrietta, having on-board his Grace George Duke of Argyle, Lord John Campbell, Lady Auguſta Clavering and daughter, Lady Charlotte Campbell, Sir Alexander Campbell, of Ardkinglas, with other friends, and the ſervants of the late illuſtrious Nobleman. The whole came to anchor in Holy Loch between 12 and 1 o'clock, nearly oppoſite the family burying-place. The body of his Grace was towed in his barge by the crew of the Princeſs Elizabeth, dreſſed in nankeen, with crapes round their hats, and received on a platform, near which the preſent Duke, Lord John, &c. were landed. At a ſmall diſtance, Lady Clavering and the other ladies came on ſhore, accompanied by Sir Alexander Campbell, &c. and proceeded to the vault, where they waited for the proceſſion. A part of Capt. Hamilton's crew was placed on each ſide of the path that leads to it, dreſſed in white frocks, with black velvet caps trimmed with ſilver. The corpſe of his Grace was carried to the tomb, ſhoulder-high, by the Kilmun Volunteers, upon entering which, it was laid next to the Ducheſs. All then returned from the vault, except thoſe of the family, who, after remaining a few minutes, went on-board Capt. Hamilton's cutter, and proceeded to Ardincaple. A ſalute of nine guns was fired on their going aſhore. The brig and the other cutter alſo fired a ſalute upon leaving Holy Loch. The outer coffin was covered with crimſon velvet, and had two coronets, one at the head, and another at the foot. The following is the inſcription on the coffin-plate:

"Field Marſhal
JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLL,
&c. &c. &c.
Died 24th May, 1806,
Aged 85 Years."

The mourners wore ſaſhes, with a large knot upon the right ſhoulder, and another on the left thigh. The revenue cruiſers commenced firing minute-guns at the time the corpſe left the brig, and continued ſo to do for about an hour. All the veſſels in the harbour had their colours hoiſted half-maſt high. There were upwards of 60 boats with ſpectators from Greenock, Port Glaſgow, and Goulock, who all, impreſſed by the ſolemnity of the occaſion, and reſpect for the character of the deceaſed, conducted themſelves with perfect propriety and decorum.

At Peterborough, in his 61ſt year, Mr. Benjamin Denny.

Aged

Aged 72, Mrs. Southerne, wife of Mr. Vernon S. of Hull.

In his 62d year, Philip Schofield, eſq. ſhip-owner, of Hull.

Suddenly, aged 49, Edward Shirley, eſq. of Cockthorpe-hall, near Witney, Oxon.

At Gatton park, Surrey, the ſeat of Col. Wood, M.P. Mrs. Smyth, wife of Dr. Jas. Carmichael S.

At his houſe at Newington-green, John Hood, eſq. principal of the old reſpectable houſe in Croſby-ſquare; whoſe integrity, goodneſs of heart, and urbanity of manners, endeared him to all who knew him.

In Howland-ſtreet, in his 82d year, Patrick Burke, eſq.

Miſs Catherine Blane, daughter of Dr. Gilbert B. of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

25. Moſt deſervedly regretted by her family and friends, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Wheeley, wife of Mr. W. of Claines, near Worceſter.

In her 54th year, of a cancer, which ſhe had patiently endured for 10 years, Mrs. Marklove, wife of Robert M. and mother of Mr. J. Coombs, of Briſtol.

26. Mr. Nevill, of the Strand.

At his mother's houſe in Groſvenor-place, aged 24, Capt. Hugh Moffatt Norris, of the Nottingham Militia.

Mrs. Minſhull, wife of William M. eſq. of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriers.

At Kentiſh-town, after a long ſeries of illneſs, Mrs. Sumner, of South Church lawn, Eſſex, wife of Thomas S. eſq. one of his Majeſty's deputy-lieutenants and an acting magiſtrate for that county.

Aged 78, Mrs. Goodlad, relict of Mr. John G. of Stamford, co. Lincoln, baker.

Aged 38, Mr. Thomas Green, of Parkhall, near Eccleſhall, co. Staffords.

Aged 37, Mr. Thomas Smith, of the King's Head inn, Cambridge.

In his 63d year, George Daubeny, eſq. alderman of Briſtol, and formerly one of its repreſentatives in Parliament, after a ſevere illneſs of three months, borne with the moſt Chriſtian reſignation; during which time the deep concern and intereſt manifeſted by all ranks could only be equaled by that merit which diſtinguiſhed this gentleman through life; as huſband, parent, and friend, he was uniformly affectionate, indulgent, firm, and active; and his truly patriotic zeal, prompt ability, and integrity, in the duties of a ſenator and magiſtrate, leave his native City to mourn the loſs of one of its beſt friends.

27. Sarah Arthur, an elderly woman, employed by the Board of Works. She was ſeized with ſuch a violent effuſion of blood from her right leg, that ſhe actually bled to death.

At Pimlico, in childbed, the wife and infant daughter of Col. Robinſon, of the London Recruiting Diſtrict.

At his houſe in Cannon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. John Hotham, grocer.

Suddenly, at his houſe at Highbury-place, near Iſlington, aged 70, John Ford, M.D. formerly an eminent accoucheur in the Old Jewry, and phyſician to the Charity for delivering poor married Women at their own Houſes; but, about 20 years ago, he retired from practice with an ample fortune; and, having married a rich widow, has ſince reſided in Highbury-place. He was, from principle, a Methodiſt; and, for a conſiderable time paſt, has been in the habit of occaſionally preaching at ſome of the principal chapels in the connexion of the late Mr. Weſley. He was a man of learning, and much reſpected.

28. At Kentiſh-town, Alexander Hubbert, eſq. formerly of Oſtend.

Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Mr. Jn. A. of Love-lane, Aldermanbury, and niece of the laſt Lord Brereton, of Cheſhire.

Aged 67, Mrs. Mary Carter, wife of Mr. Mark C. of the Punch-bowl public-houſe, without Micklegate-bar, in York; and, on that day week, about the ſame time of the day, the ſaid Mr. C. aged 66.

At Bingham, Notts, aged 58, Henry Andrews, gent. much regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance and edifying ſocial converſe; and his memory will be revered ſo long as morality and philanthropy are conſidered as virtues which tend to the good and well-being of ſociety. He was a gentleman of a finiſhed education and extenſive reading; and has wrote, at various times, ſeveral fugitive pieces, both in verſe and proſe, which would have done no diſcredit to names far-famed for literary and poetic attainments; but his natural diffidence prevented many of them from meeting the public eye.

At Edinburgh, James Innes, eſq. ſecretary to the Royal Bank of Scotland.

29. Of ſpaſms in the ſtomach, while playing a game at cricket in Lord's cricket-ground, at Mary-la-Bonne, Mr. King, maſter of the coffee-houſe there.

Mr. W. Page, bookſeller, near Trinity church, Cambridge. He was apparently in perfect health, when he complained of a pain near his heart, and ſuddenly died.

Mr. William Parker, of the Ford-ſtreet, Derby, formerly of Dalbury Lees. While upon the race-ground at Mancheſter, to all appearance in good health, he dropped down and immediately expired.

At Lincoln, aged 82, the Rev. Mr. Mounſey, late of Market-Raſen, co. Linc.

Mr. Rich. Pearſon, of Leeds, co. York, attorney at law.

30. At the houſe of her mother, Lady Bagot, in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the Hon. Mrs. Paget, lady of the Hon. Gen. P. ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge.

At

At the houſe of her brother, William Salte, eſq. at Totenham, Middleſex, aged 82, Mrs. Salte, relict of the late John S. eſq. of Ludgate-ſtreet, London. She died regretted by all who knew her; but eſpecially by the really neceſſitous, to whom this excellent woman had ever been ſingularly compaſſionate and bountiful; and by her relatives, with whom ſhe had ever lived in the moſt affectionate friendſhip. She was a native of Lincolnſhire.

In his 79th year, Mr. Thomas Lambert, of College-ſtr. Weſtminſter; well known to the inhabitants, but more particularly to thoſe of the pariſh of St. John, where he had filled an official ſituation, for 28 years, with ſuch exemplary faith and regularity as to cauſe the gentlemen of that pariſh, in his decline of life, to withdraw him from their employ, with a ſuitable proviſion during its remainder. He aſſiſted as an attendant at Weſtminſter abbey on the coronation of his Majeſty; and had lived upwards of 49 years in one houſe. Perhaps few perſons were poſſeſſed of more genuine integrity; none have died better beloved by his children and relatives, or more eſteemed by his friends.

In Hatton-garden, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Reveley, father of Mr. W. R. the architect and traveller, who died July 6, 1799.

Mr. Chandlers, ſchool-maſter, of Fortlane, St. Michael's-hill, Briſtol.

Aged 83, the Rev. Humphry Smythies, M. A. rector of Alpheton, Suffolk, and of Little Staughton, Bedford; the former in the gift of his own family; the latter in that of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford.

31. At Cardiff, much eſteemed, John Huſſey, ſen. eſq. many years alderman and twice bailiff of that borough.

Mrs. Stackhouſe, wife of W. S. eſq. of Trehane, co. Cornwall.

At Londonderry, in Ireland, Philip Bartholomew, eſq. captain in the Royal Navy, and regulating officer of the impreſs ſervice on that ſtation.

June ..... At Rotherhithe, in Surrey, James Hunt, a bird-fancier; who unfortunately loſt his life (as appeared before the Coroner) by his own gun going off, the whole contents of which lodged juſt under the rim of his belly, and occaſioned inſtant death.

Mr. James Caſſin, brandy-merchant, of Briſtol.

Aged 61, Mr. John Hurſthouſe, of Tid St. Mary's, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of John Gilbert C. eſq. of Thurgarton priory, Notts.

Aged 19, William, only ſon of William Fiſher, eſq. of Yarmouth, receiver-general of the county of Norfolk.

In Denzill-ſtreet, Dublin, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Pigot, relict of the late Gen. P.

In Ireland, Dr. Fiſher, once well known in this country, formerly a proprietor of Covent-garden theatre. He married Signora Storace many years ago at Vienna; but a diſagreement happening very ſoon after the nuptial ceremony, they ſeparated, and the lady has ever ſince reſumed her maiden name.

June 1. At Spalding, co. Lincoln, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Thorpe, ſen. formerly a reſpectable merchant there.

Aged 40, Mr. James Clark, flax-dreſſer; aged 54, Mr Bartholomew White, publican; aged 68, Mrs. Ward, widow of Capt. W.; all of Gainſborough.

In the prime of life, greatly and deſervedly lamented by a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, Mr. John Marriott, of Mancheſter; a gentleman of a highly-cultivated and independent mind, a ſound underſtanding, and inflexible integrity. His premature death was occaſioned by the overturning of the Bath mail-coach near Langley-Broom, whilſt he was unfortunately riding on the box; the body of the coach falling on his heart, cauſed inſtant death.

At Hanham court, Henry Creſwick, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Glouceſter.

In Windſor caſtle, in her 82d year, Mrs. Thornton.

2. In the Cloſe at Winchеſter, after a ſhort illneſs, in her 25th year, Mrs. Heathcote, wife of the Rev. Gilbert H. fellow of Winchеſter college.

At Brompton, of a deep decline, Mrs. G. Hiſſe, widow of Capt. Thomas H. late of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, on the Bombay Eſtabliſhment.

At Clifton Hot wells, Henry, ſon of Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Burbach, co. Leic.

3. In conſequence of her dreſs accidentally taking fire the preceding evening, the wife of Mr. Edmund Darby, of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

At his houſe at Croft, next Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, aged 47, of the diabetes mellitus, much reſpected by his neighbours, Mr. Robert Heath, grazier, and lieutenant in the Wainfleet Volunteer Infantry.

At his houſe at Lower Eaſton, near Briſtol, the wife of Peter Norton, eſq.

At the rectory, Eſſexford, co. Louth, after a ſhort illneſs, the Rev. Luke George, rector of that place, and of Bally-Adams, Queen's County, brother of Baron G. and of Sir Rupert G. of the Tranſport Board.

4. Aged 71, the Rev. Anthony Trollope, formerly of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1758, M.A. 1761; rector of Cotgered with Bradfield annexed, formerly in the gift of the Forester family, and vicar of Ruſhden, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, all near Baldock, Herts; youngeſt ſon of the late Sir Tho-

mas

mas T. bart. and uncle to the preſent baronet, Sir John T. of Caſwick, near Stamford, co. Lincoln. He married, in 1767, the ſecond daughter of Adolphus Meetkerke, eſq. of Julians in Ruſhden, who died ſeveral years ſince, leaving a ſon, in the Law, and three daughters, married, 1. to Thomas Partington, eſq. barriſter at law; 2. to ——Trollope, eſq. her couſin; 3. to the Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Hertfordſhire.

Rev. John Brewſter, vicar of St. Neots, Hunts, in the gift of the Crown.

In her 91ſt year, Mrs. Orſon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 55, Mrs. Kelly, wife of Capt. K. of Turnham-green, Middleſex.

5. Mr. John Scott, ſtudent of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At his houſe in Francis-ſtreet, Newington, after long and ſevere illneſs, Samuel Howes, eſq. F.A.S. many years in the ſervice of the Bank of England.

6. Aged 9 years and a half, T. P. Jackſon, youngeſt ſon of Dr. Seguin-Henry J. of Hanover-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

7. William Everett, eſq. late clothier at Horningſham, Wilts.

Suddenly, at Harrowgate, aged 45, Mr. George Ely, of Wakefield, co. York.

Aged 67; the Rev. Luke Willey, many years maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Doncaſter, co. York.

At Wimbledon, Surrey, the ſeat of his ſon, Andrew Bernard, eſq. Thomas Bernard, Lord Biſhop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. His Lordſhip was born in 1726; appointed dean of Derry in 1768; conſecrated biſhop of Killaloe in 1780; and tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Limerick in 1794, on the death of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Glentworth. His Lordſhip married, firſt, the daughter of Wm. Browne, eſq. of Browne's-hill, co. Carlow; and, ſecondly, in 1803, Jane Roſs-Lewin, dau. of John Roſs-Lewin, eſq. of Fort Fergus, co. Clare. His Lordſhip has left iſſue an only ſon, Andrew Bernard, eſq. married to the Lady Anne Lindſay, eldeſt daughter of James fifth Earl of Balcarras, and ſiſter of Elizabeth Counteſs of Hardwicke. The venerable Prelate was a member of moſt literary ſocieties in the United Kingdom; but particularly of the Club compoſed of Garrick, Johnſon, Burke, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Cumberland, Goldſmith, &c. &c.; and was dean of Derry when the latter wrote his poem of "Retaliation," in which he is thus noticed:

"Our Dean ſhall be veniſon, juſt freſh from the plains."

He was then a new member of the ſociety; and, ſuppoſing him dead, the Poet goes on:

"Here lies the good Dean, re-united to earth, [dom with mirth;
Who mix'd reaſon with pleaſure, and wiſ-

If he had any faults, he has left us in doubt;
At leaſt in ſix weeks I could not find 'em out; [deny'd them,
Yet ſome have declar'd, and it can't be
That Slyboots was curſedly cunning to hide 'em."

At Aberdeen, Mr. Jn. Barnet, bookſeller.

8. Thomas Velley, eſq. F.L.S. late lieutenant-colonel of the Oxfordſhire Militia, and long a reſident in Bath. Travelling in a double-bodied ſtage-coach, between 9 and 10 o'clock of the night of the 6th, it ſtopped at the Caſtle inn, Reading, and while the coachman was gone in to refreſh himſelf, the horſes ſet off without him; and Mr. Velley, alarmed at his ſituation, jumped out, and fell with the back part of his head ſo violently on the ground, as to occaſion a conceſſion of the brain. He languiſhed, in a ſtate of inſenſibility, till this evening, when he expired. In him, Society has to deplore the loſs of an accompliſhed gentleman and ſcholar, an acute naturaliſt, an active profeſſional character, and a man exemplary in the performance of all the duties of private life. To his ſocial worth, the ſorrows of a large circle of acquaintance, friends, and relations, will bear ample teſtimony; and the publick are already in poſſeſſion of ſuch proofs of his botanical ſkill, and claſſical acquirements, as enſure him the reward of ſcientific reputation and literary fame.—Mrs. V. on her way from Bath, with medical aſſiſtance for her unfortunate huſband, was ſtopped by three foot-pads on her entrance into Reading in a poſt-chaiſe, between 11 and 12 the next night; but, juſt as ſhe was about to deliver her money, a coach came up, and the villains made off over the fields without effecting their purpoſe.

At Richmond, Surrey, Edward-John Aſtley, eſq. formerly colonel in the 1ſt Regiment of Foot-guards, and eight years equerry to the late Duke of Cumberland. He was ſecond ſon of the late Sir Edward A. of Melton-Conſtable, Norfolk.

In Pall-Mall, of an apoplectic fit, the lady of Sir Walter Stirling, bart.

At their apartments at the London Inſtitution, aged 35, Mrs. Savage, wife of Mr. James S. clerk to that eſtabliſhment, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Swainſton, of Hatfield, near Doncaſter.

9. Philip, ſon of the Rev. Thomas Edwards, mathematical maſter on Mr. Travers's foundation, Chriſt's hoſpital.

Mr. Wm. Cooper, of Egham, Surrey.

Aged 83, Mrs. Hill, one of the ſiſters of St. John's hoſpital, Canterbury.

At Denham, Bucks, Mr. Thomas Cox, many years a reſpectable medical bookſeller in St. Thomas's-ſtreet, Southwark, leaving a wife and 7 children.

Mr. Tho. Aveling, of Whittleſea, grazier,

10. Mrs.

10. Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. banker, of Daventry.

Allgood Dawſon Robinſon, ſecond ſon of Mr. R. portrait-painter, of Wynandermere, and brother of the youthful poet, Romney Robinſon. (See vol. LXXV. pp. 64, 359, 653.)

At Iſlington, aged 72, Mrs. Hardley, formerly of Fleet-ſtreet.

At Stony-Stratford, Bucks, aged 87, the Rev. Thomas Propert, perpetual curate of that pariſh, of which he had been miniſter 28 years.

In Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury, aged 72, Cornelius Donovan, eſq. brother-in-law to Lady Skeffington; a gentleman whoſe private worth and public integrity will long endear him in the memory of thoſe who had the happineſs of truly knowing him.

11. At Bath, John Clements, eſq. of Lucknam-houſe.

At Tunworth, near Baſingſtoke, Hants, the Rev. John Iſley, rector of Tunworth.

At Wellbourn, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Ridghill, wife of the Rev. John R.

Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Henry-George Watkins, rector of St. Swithin's, London Stone, Cannon-ſtreet.

12. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Julian, wife of Mr. J. of the Rodney and Hood inn there.

Dropped down dead, while ſerving a cuſtomer in her ſhop, Mrs. Page, widow of the late Mr. J. P. of Wakefield, co. York, cornfactor.

At the White lodge, Richmond park, Mrs. Goodenough, relict of the late Dr. G. and ſiſter of Lord Viſcount Sidmouth.

At Brompton, Middleſex, in the prime of youth and beauty, Miſs Starkie, of Huntroid, eldeſt daughter of Le Gendre-Pierce Starkie, of Huntroid, co. Lancaſter, eſq. high ſheriff of the county, by Charlotte his wife, one of the daughters of the Rev. Benjamin Preedy, S.T.P. rector of Brington, Northamptonſhire, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, and for Herts. Of this marriage the ſubject of the preſent article, Frances-Mary-Le Gendre, was the firſt born; and the ſurviving iſſue are as follow: 1. Le Gendre; 2. Charlotte; 3. Pierce; 4. Nicholas. Of endearing manners, and a moſt affectionate diſpoſition, highly accompliſhed, whilſt ſhe was looked up to as promiſing to be the bright ornament of her age, her ſex, and her country, ſhe ſuddenly drooped her lovely head, in the ſpirit of meek reſignation, and was prematurely ſnatched away in the 18th year of her age, admired, beloved, lamented by all who had the honour and the happineſs of her acquaintance.

13. Mr. Thomas Dorkley, formerly of the Cock public-houſe, Newmarket.

At Spital, near Cheſterfield, in his 75th year, the Rev. John Bourne, M.A. rector of Sutton, and vicar of Smith Wingfield, co. Derby. He was born Feb. 14, 1729-30; married, firſt, Anne Blaxidge, who died Feb. 15, 1769, ſ. p.; ſecondly, Dec. 18, 1769, Anna-Katharina, only daughter of the late truly-venerable Samuel Pegge, LL.D. rector of Whittington; by whom (who ſtill ſurvives him) he had one ſon, Henry, born 1771, who died young; 2. Elizabeth, married to Robert Jennings, of Hull, eſq. who in 1804 died ſ. p. leaving her a widow; 3. Jane, wife of Benjamin Thompſon, eſq. of Nottingham, tranſlator of "The German Theatre," by whom ſhe has three children. He was of Peterhouſe, Cambr.; B.A. 1754, M.A. 1757.

14. At Louth, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of John R. eſq.

At Ovenden, near Halifax, aged 48, John Wheler Collington, eſq. late a captain in the 33d Foot, in which regiment he had ſerved 30 years. He was twice wounded in America, being there with the regiment nearly the whole of that war. His remains were attended to the grave by all the officers in the town and neighbourhood of Halifax; and three excellent volleys were fired over the grave by a detachment of the Halifax Volunteers.

At Cheltenham, in his 43d year, Sir Wilfred Lawſon, bart. of Brayton-houſe and Iſell-hall, both co. Cumberland; the laſt of the male line of one of the moſt antient families in that county. Dying without iſſue, the title becomes extinct.

In Proſpect-row, Kingſland, Middleſex, Mrs. Seymour, wife of Robert S. eſq. deputy-comptroller of the Wool Letter-office, Cuſtom-houſe, London.

15. Found dead on Liddington common, Mr. Reeves, maſter of the Falcon inn at Uppingham, Rutland. He was returning from Kettering, and, it is ſuppoſed, was ſeized with a fit, as he had evidently fallen from his horſe, although no bruiſe of any material conſequence was diſcovered about him.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 33, Miſs Hughſon, daughter of Mr. Samuel H. a ſurveyor of taxes.

16. At Lower Cheam, Surrey, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Mr. W. of Long Acre, japan and varniſh-maker.

At Cheſea, Middleſex, the infant ſon of Joſeph Bullock, eſq.

Aged 80, Mr. Henry Hubbard, landing-waiter of the Cuſtoms at Lynn.

Aged 62, Arannah Verral, of Lewes, Suſſex, gent. Having been many years churchwarden of the pariſh, his remains were followed to the grave by upwards of 30 churchwardens, who attended the viſitation on that day.

In his 66th year, the Rev. John Wills, D.D. warden of Wadham college, Oxford.

He

He was born at Seaborough, co. Somerset, of which he was rector, and of Tydd St. Mary, Lincoln, in the gift of the Crown; M. A. 1765, July 13, the same day with his predecessor in the wardenship, Dr. Gerard, whom he succeeded in 1783; and served the office of vice-chancellor from 1792 to 1796. The rectory of Seaborough is in the gift of the Martin family; of whom Adam M. esq. of the Exchequer, F. A. S. who died 1785, presented Mr. Wills 1779, who rebuilt the parsonage 1781; as is commemorated by an inscription on its South front. He was also a considerable benefactor to his college, as will appear from the following account of his benefactions and legacies: 400l. a year in addition to the wardenship, with his books and furniture to his successor; 1000l. to improve the warden's lodgings; two exhibitions, of 100l. each, annually, to two fellows of the college, students in law and physick; and two exhibitions, of 20l. each, annually, to two scholars, students in the same professions; 31l. 10s. a year to the Divinity lecturer of the college, to read lectures on the XXXIX Articles; to one superannuated fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 75l. per annum, an annual exhibition of 75l.; to one other superannuated fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 100l. per annum, an annual exhibition of 50l.; 5l. or 6l. value in books per annum to the best reader of the lessons in chapel; an estate in Tydd St. Giles, in Lincolnshire, worth about 150l. per annum, to the vice-chancellor for the time being, in aid of the great burthens of his office; 100l. per annum to the senior Bodleian Librarian; 100l. per annum to the Theatre; 1000l. stock, 3 per Cents. to the Infirmary. The residue of his fortune, exclusive of private legacies to relations, friends, and servants, he has bequeathed to the college, to establish a fund to accumulate for the purpose of purchasing or benefiting livings for that college.

17. In his 73d year, James Round, esq. of Birch-hall, near Colchester, and upwards of 30 years in the commission of the peace for the county of Essex. Of this amiable man it may most truly be said, that, in the innocence and integrity of his life, and the unaffected goodness of his heart, exerted in numerous instances of the most active benevolence, he has been rarely surpassed; and such was the uniform kindness and affection of his nature, in the discharge of every domestic duty, that, as neighbour, master, friend, and parent (and, far beyond all these, as Christian, in the fullest sense) his loss must be long and severely lamented; while his memory remains, to his afflicted family, at once an object for their reverence, and an example for their imitation.

At Little Camden-house, of a scarlet fever, the lady of Major-gen. Calvert.

In Hans-place, Sloane-street, Chelsea, aged about 60, Henry Holland, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, architect and surveyor to the East India Company, in which he is succeeded by Samuel P. Cockerell, esq.

At Wimbledon-house, Surrey, Mrs. Basil Montagu, eldest daugh. of Sir Wm. Ruth.

After a long illness, aged 90, Mr. Wm. Huthwaite, alderman of Nottingham.

At Dorchester, advanced in age, Morgan Yeatman, esq.

Rev. John Meyler, M. A. formerly of Marlborough, rector of Maulden, Bedford; M. A. of Queen's college, Oxford, 1782.

18. At his house in Duke-street, Manchester-squa. the wife of Lieut.-col. Byng.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 83, Mr. Francis Manevell.

Suddenly, John Lander, esq. collector of the customs at Poole, co. Dorset.

At the George inn, Bridgewater, in his 50th year, in consequence of the fracture he received in his leg by the breaking-down of the hustings at the nomination of a member for the county, on the 9th instant, Samuel Day, esq. of Burnett, and of Charter-house-Hinton, co. Somerset. Every thing promised favourably till two days before his much-lamented death, when he was seized with vomiting and convulsive hickups, which he foretold as preludes to his approaching dissolution. His sufferings were supported with much manly and Christian fortitude, even to the afflicting trial of taking leave of his friends. A few hours previous to his death he received, at his own express desire, the Sacrament, from the hands of his relation, the Rev. Mr. Skurray, who accompanied Mrs. Day and her son from Hinton, and remained with them to the last mournful scene. Mr. D. was a most active magistrate, and supported the character of a country gentleman in its primitive purity —humane, upright, hospitable, and pious.

19. In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, in his 66th year, Robert M'Ghie, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Christian, brother-in-law to Mr. Carrick, of Leicester.

At his house at Mufwell-hill, near Hornsey, Middlesex, John Champion, esq. formerly of Upper Thames-street.

20. At Kentish-town, Samuel Irving, M. D. physician to his Majesty's Forces, and second son of the late Dr. I. of Lisburn, in Ireland.

21. Of a fever of very short continuance, at his seat at Lees Court, in Kent, in his 53d year, Lewis-Thomas Lord

Sondes.

Sondes. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Miller, esq. of Nackington, co. Kent, by whom he has left four sons and two daughters. He is succeeded in title and estate by his son, Lewis Richard.

22. Thomas, son of Mr. Day, perfumer, Cornhill.

At his apartments in Dean-street, Soho, at the advanced age of 82, Mr. Robert Lawless, who, for considerably more than half a century, had been so well known to, and much distinguished by, the notice and regard of many of the most eminent literary characters of his time, as one of the principal assistants to Mr. Andrew Millar, formerly bookseller in the Strand; afterwards to his successor, the late Mr. Alderman Cadell; and since, till very lately, to Messrs. Cadell and Davies, the present conductors of that extensive business. Mr. L. was a native of Dublin, and related, not very distantly, to the respectable and recently-ennobled family of the same name, as well as to the Barnewalls and Aylmers. He was a Roman Catholick, and strictly observant of the duties and obligations of his religion, yet perfectly free from the bigotry and uncharitableness which have, on too many occasions, marked the conduct of members of the Romish Church.—In his character were united the soundest integrity of mind with a simplicity of manners rarely equalled. His reading had been extensive; his judgment was remarkably correct; his memory uncommonly strong; and the anecdotes with which it was stored often afforded gratification to his friends, who delighted to draw him into conversation. Humble as was his walk in life, few men had stronger claims to affectionate regard. A purer spirit never inhabited the human bosom.—One remarkable instance of his singleness of heart we can add on the most indisputable authority. A few very long before death, Cadell obtained the scarlet gown, on taking stock at the end of the year, *Joseph Robyn* were seriously applied to his master, to ask a favour of him.—Mr. Cadell, of course, expected that it was somewhat that might be beneficial to the applicant. But great indeed was his surprise to find that the purport of the request was, that his annual salary might be *lowered*, as the year's account was not *so good* as the preceding ones; and Lawless really feared that his master could not *afford* to pay him such very high wages. On retiring from business, the benevolent master had a picture of the faithful servant painted by Sir William Beechy, which he always shewed to his friends as one of the principal ornaments of his drawing-room.

23. The wife of Randle Ford, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 27, to June 24, 1806.

Christened.			Buried.						
Males 849	1657	Males 691	1180	Between	2 and 5	139	50 and 60	102
Females 808		Females 585			5 and 10	54	60 and 70	76
Whereof have died under 2 years old 347					10 and 20	30	70 and 80	47
					20 and 30	106	80 and 90	23
Peck Loaf 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 0s. 0d.					30 and 40	119	90 and 100	5
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per bushel; 3d. per pound.					40 and 50	129	100 0	105 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 23:

Fine 65s. to 70s.—Seconds 60s. to 63s.—Pollard 20s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 0d.

Return of Flour, June 7 to June 13, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 11,031 Sacks. Average 71s. 4d. 0s. 0d. lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 14, 45s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending June 18, 1806, is 10s. 3d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, June 23:

Kent Bags	6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 10s. to 8l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 7l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 6l. 16s.	Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 23:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s. 0d. to 4l. 18s. 0d.	Average	3l. 19s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 10s. 0d. to 2l. 14s. 0d.	Average	2l. 6s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 10s. 0d. to 4l. 18s. 0d.	Average	4l. 4s. 0d.
Clover	4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 10s. 0d.	Average	5l. 0s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 14s. 0d. to 2l. 6s. 0d.	Average	2l. 0s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, June 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts 2000. Sheep and Lambs 17,000.	

COALS, June 23: Newcastle 42s. 3d. to 43s. 0d. Sunderland 42s. 3d. to 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 92s. Mottled 99s. Curd 96s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 83s. 10d. Clare Market 83s. 10d. Whitechapel 83s. 9d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1806.

Day	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797.	Long Ann^s.	Short Ann^s.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^s.	New Ann^s.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp^l 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	209	59¾	61¼ a ⅛	77⅛	shut	98¼	17⅝			3 a 1 dif.	2 dif.				2¾ pr.		58¾	20 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
29	holiday																		
30	209	59¾	61⅛	77¼	shut		17⅝		193¼	1 a 2 dif.	par 1 dif.	64¼	59½	61¼	2⅞ pt.		58¾	21 10 0	2 perCt.dife.
31		59¾	61⅛ a ¼	77¼	shut		17⅝			1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut			2¾ pt.			21 10 0	2 perCt.dife.
1	Sunday																		
2	209¾	59¾	61⅛ a ¼	77¼	shut		17⅝			1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut		shut	2¾ pr.		58⅞	21 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
3	209¾	59¾	61⅛	77⅛	shut		17⅝		193¼	1 a 2 dif.	par 1 dif.	shut		shut	2¾ pr.	89½		21 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
4	holiday																		
5	209	60	61⅛ a ¼	77¼	shut		17⅝		192¼	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut		shut	2¾ pr.		59	21 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
6	209	60	61⅛	77⅛	shut		17½	1⅛		1 a 2 dif.	2 dif. par	shut		shut	2¾ pr.		59	21 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
7		60¼	61¼ a ⅜	78⅛	shut		17½	1⅛		1 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut		shut	3 pr.		59¼	21 15 0	2 perCt.dife.
8	Sunday																		
9		60¼	62¼ a ⅜	78⅛	shut	98¼	17½			par 1 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut		shut	3 pr.		59		2 perCt.dife.
10	209	60	61⅛	78⅛	shut		17½			1 dif.	par 2 a 1 dif.	shut		shut	3 pr.		59¼		2 perCt.dife.
11	holiday																		
12	209¼	60¼	61⅛ a ½	78¼	shut	99¼	17⅝		shut	1 a 2 dif.	par 1 dif.	shut		shut	3 pr.				2 perCt.dife.
13	209¼	60¼	61⅛	78⅛	shut		17½	1⅛	shut	1 a 2 dif.	1 dif. par	shut		shut	2¾ pr.		59¼		2 perCt.dife.
14	209¼	60¼	61¼ a ½	shut	shut		17½		shut	par 1 dif.	1 dif. a 1 pr.	shut		shut	3 pr.				2 perCt.dife.
15	Sunday																		
16	212	60¼	61⅛ a 62¼	shut	shut		17⅝	1⅛	shut	1 dif.	1 dif. a 1 pr.	shut	60	shut	4¼ pr.		59¼		2 perCt.dife.
17	210¼	61	62¼ a ⅝	shut	shut		17½		188¼	1 a 2 dif.	1 dif. a 1 pr.	shut		shut	4¼ pr.				2 perCt.dife.
18	210	61¼	62⅛ a 63	79⅛	shut		17½		188¼	1 a 2 dif.	par 1 pr.	shut		shut	4¼ pr.		60¼		2 perCt.dife.
19	210¼	61¼	62¼ a 63	79⅛	shut		17⅛		shut	2 a 3 dif.	par 3 dif.	shut		shut	4¼ pr.	90			2 perCt.dife.
20	211¼	62¼	63¼	80¼	shut		19⅛		192	2 a 3 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut		shut	6 pr.				2 perCt.dife.
21	212	62	62¾ a ⅞	80⅛	shut		17⅝		193½	1 a 2 dif.	1 dif. a 1 pr.	shut		shut	6¼ pr.	91			2 perCt.dife.
22	Sunday																		
23	210	62¼	62¼ a 63	80⅛	shut		17⅝		193	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	68¼		shut	6¼ pr.				2 perCt.dife.
24		61¾	63 a 62⅝		shut		17⅝		shut	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut		shut	5¾ pr.				2 perCt.dife.
25	210	61	62¼	80⅛	shut		17⅝	1⅛	shut	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut	shut	shut	5¾ pr.	91	60¼		2 perCt.dife.
26	209¼	62	62¼ a ⅜	80⅛	shut		17⅝		192	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut	shut	shut	5¾ pr.				2 perCt.dife.
27	209¼	61¾	62¼ a 63	80	shut				shut	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	shut	shut	shut	5 pr.				2 perCt.dife.

N. B. India Stock and 3 per Cent. Consols. fell as above, with Dividend for the Opening.

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	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
England — — — — —	1,472,870	1,787,520	53,965	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
Wales — — — — —	108,053	118,303	3,511	257,178	284,368	541,546
Scotland — — — — —	294,553	364,079	9,537	734,581	864,487	1,599,068
Army, including the Militia — —	- - - -	- - - - -	- - -	198,351	- - - -	198,351
Navy and Marines — —	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	126,279	- - - -	126,279
Seamen in regiſtered Shipping — —	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	144,558	- - - -	144,558
Convicts on-board the Hulks — —	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	1,410	- - - -	1,410
Totals	1,875,476	2,269,902	†67,013	5,450,292	5,492,354	10,942,646

*** The population of Ireland exceeds four millions. Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark, the Scilly Iſlands, and the Iſle of Man, are not comprized in the Enumeration, but contain about 80,000 perſons.

† In this number are included all ſuch new houſes as were not ſo far completed as to have received inhabitants.

END OF THE FIRST PART OF VOL. LXXVI.

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